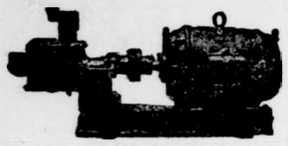
Regd. No. B 1065 CITY EDITION Regd. No. B 1065

PUMPS & PUMPSETS



THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICUL TURAL ENGINEERING CO., 9, Forbes St., BOMBAY 1.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

GLYCO-THYMOLINE.

KEEP INFECTION AT BAY! with GLYCO-Thymoline

To cure common cold and tonsilities douche the nose and gargle with Glyco-Thymoline which keeps infection at bay and soothes irritated tissues. Obtainable at all chemists.

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VOL. XXVII NO. 141 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Congress President Warns Britain

NO INSULT TO OUR NATIONALS ABROAD

POPULAR GOVTS. MUST BRING PRESSURE TO BEAR ON WHITEHALL

Chamberlain Cannot Play Lamb At Munich And Lion In India

(From Cur Correspondent)

PATNA, June 14.

IT is understood the Congress President has instructed all eight Congress Provincial Governments to send energetic protest to the Viceroy against the actions of British Dominions and Colonies especially South Africa and Ceylon against Indians and to demand strong pressure of the Govt. of India on Whitehall and British Cabinet to end Empire discrimination and racial persecutions against Indians.

If Viceroy fails to respond and make England realise the dangers threatened and stop Jehad against Indians abroad, the problems of our countrymen abroad will be made an All-India issue and an All-India constitutional crisis may be apprehended.

"OUR COUNTRYMEN ABROAD"

In the course of his statement on "our countrymen abroad" Rajen Babu calls upon Indians in South Africa "to go forward with your cause which is just" and further assures them India's wholehearted support and warns Britain in definite language "that India is not likely to forget the insult to her nationals" is an unmistakable sign of seeking resentment of the nation and Congress' clear determination and also coming storms if India's demands are not conceded.

Sind Ministry To Fall in Line

It is expected the progressive Sind Ministry will back eight Congress ministries' demand and that even the communal ministries of Bengal and the Punjab cannot withstand people's voice and are sure to fall in line with the nine other ministries.

It is further expected, besides liberals, even the League and the Mahasabha will lend support to Congress demands.

Political circles here are definite that if sufficient public feeling is aroused and the requisite national momentum is created, Mr. Chamberlain, faced as he is now with the Berlin-Rome Tokyo-Madrid axis and failed as he has to nose in the wild Russian boar to his peace hook and shamed as he had been in his offer of Christian generosity of sheltering under his umbrella, smaller European States are bound to bend and surrender to one united voice and United India.

Lamb And Lion!

Mr. Chamberlain cannot play the lamb at Munich and the lion in India. England cannot afford to provoke Empire disharmony and tension at this juncture when international horizon is overcast with storms. Political circles are further of a definite opinion that if Europeans in India are made to protest and warn their coreligionists in South Africa against the inevitable danger of Europeans in India being subjected to the same treatment namely racial Jehad and segregation at the hands of the Indians, which Indians are giving at the hands of Europeans in South Africa the South African Europeans will atonce come to their senses. Europeans cannot declare war against Indians abroad and be in peace with Indians in India.

Surprise For Congress

Congress circles are greatly perturbed and they are of the opinion that if India lacks political power it can utilise the powder magazine of social sanctions and with deadly effect, the "seige" at Digbol and the "incident" at Barrahdari, Lucknow should be sufficient eye-opener to Europeans but India should remember clove boycott and its resultants and if India wills, it can conquer South Africa in Manchester and Lancashire.

Babu Rajendra Prasad

Fate Of "Centurion"

Major Portion Of Mails Recovered

LONDON, June 14

The Lloyds' agent at Calcutta reports that the flyingboat "Centurion" has broken in two. The tail and one engine and a major portion of the mails have been recovered.—Reuter

TYABALI MULLA DEAD

NAIROBI, June 14.

The death has occurred of Mr. Tyabali Mulla Jeevanjee, a leading Kenya businessman aged 65. He was the first President of the East Africa Indian National Congress.—Reuter.

DEATH PENALTY FOR FOUR ARABS

HAIFA, June 14.

Four Arabs captured in a military engagement near Safar on May 29, have been sentenced to death.—Reuter.

'CAERLOPTIC' WINS ROYAL HUNT CUP

'Galsonia' And 'Greenwich' Secure Places At Ascot

LONDON, June 14.

Royal Hunt Cup, run at Ascot, over a distance of seven furlongs, 155 yards, resulted as follows:—

CAERLOPTIC (Beary)	1
GALSONIA (Weston)	2
GREENWICH (Perryman)	3

Twenty-four ran. Won by one length. Three-quarters length separated the second and the third.

Betting: 100 to 8 CAERLOPTIC, 20 to 1 GALSONIA, 25 to 1 GREENWICH. Winner was trained by Cottrill.

The weather was cool and a large crowd was present. Sir Abe Bailey, the owner of CAERLOPTIC, who has lost both his legs, was carried to the course in a chair.

Many thought that Lord DERBY'S GREENWICH will be winning comfortably when GREENWICH was lengths ahead at the Competitors' Stand rails, but Beary staging a welltimed run swooped on the leaders from the far side bringing CAERLOPTIC through.—Reuter.

NO WATER-SUPPLY TO RACE COURSE

Karachi Municipality's Decision

KARACHI, June 14.

Objecting to the very principle of gambling on horses, the Karachi Municipal Corporation resolved this evening to cut off the water supply to the Karachi Race Course by an overwhelming majority.

The Congress and Muslim League Parties supported the motion.

DRINK ADDICTS?

Another motion was tabled to-day recommending the cessation of the water supply to the Karachi Club on the plea that members of the Club are addicted to heavy drinking.—United Press.

FUTURE OF JAPANESE PREFERENCES

Br. Board Of Trade And Tientsin Affair

LONDON, June 14

Reuter's Lobby correspondent understands with reference to Mr. Butler's statement in the Commons that the implications of the Japanese attitude towards British interests in Tientsin are receiving the full attention of more than one Government Department. It is believed that there is a possibility of similar attacks being envisaged and that steps which might have to be taken in such an event are now engaging the attention, among other Departments, of the Board of Trade.

It is understood that Japanese preferences in the British Colonial and Imperial markets are among other matters within the circle of review now taking place.—Reuter

(SEE PAGE 7.)

Inquest On Late Tinkler

SHANGHAI, June 14.

A British eye-witness testified at the inquest on the late Tinkler, which opened in a British court that Tinkler did not fire his revolver at Japanese blue jackets but at the ground. The inquest was adjourned.—Reuter.

SPECIAL TO "CHRONICLE."

Need For Permanent Volunteer Corps

SARDAR PATEL'S APPEAL TO STUDENTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

AHMEDABAD, June 14.

ADDRESSING THE LOCAL CONGRESS SEVA DAL VOLUNTEERS SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL EMPHASISED THE NEED FOR DISCIPLINE AND SAID THAT A PERMANENT VOLUNTEER ORGANISATION WAS ESSENTIAL MORE IN PEACE TIME THAN DURING ANY MOVEMENT. VOLUNTEERS MUST BE FEARLESS AND FREE FROM COMMUNAL COLOUR.

IT WAS THEIR DUTY TO HELP THE CONGRESS GOVERNMENT IN ALL POSSIBLE WAYS AND THUS MAKE THEIR WORK EASIER. THEY COULD HELP IN MINIMISING CRIME IN THE CITY.

HELP POLICE FORCE

Referring to Ahmedabad, the Sardar said that though the City was growing, the police force was inadequate. For years, the Government had not been in a position to sanction an increased force.

The Sardar appealed to the volunteers to lessen the difficulties of the popular Government by helping in the detection and prevention of crime.

Uniforms parade and bugle were not essential features of a Congress volunteer corps, said the Sardar. A volunteer should be ready to respond to the call of suffering whenever and wherever it came from. He should also obey the orders of his superiors. He who did not know to obey never became a leader himself.

PLEA FOR DISCIPLINE

Referring to the present day students, the Sardar said that they lacked discipline. The country had acquired the present stage on account of the sacrifices made by the previous generation of students. A kind of reaction had cover over them now. They shouted down speakers, and insulted their professors. This reaction he felt was a temporary phase. If students joined the Congress Volunteer Corps, they would be better prepared to face the struggle of life

DISSOLUTION OF SYRIAN PARLIAMENT

BAGHDAD, June 14.

Nuri Said foreshadowed the early dissolution of Parliament which he opened on June 12. At first, however, Parliament will be required to pass the budget and the law amending the Constitution making it conform to the present needs of the country.—Reuter.

POLITICAL AGENT INTERVENES

Vasavad Darbar Asked To Honour Pact With Praja Mandal

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, June 14

It is authentically learnt that the Political Agent has wired the judge at Vasavad that the terms of agreement should be fulfilled on the Darbar's part allowing the cultivators to receive their share of grain forthwith and without any deduction of cess whatsoever.

The Darbar has accordingly changed their attitude and agreed to abide by the terms agreed upon between Darbars and the President of this Prajamandal before Col. Daly, Deputy Resident, to keep cess of "man-mapa" (weight-measure) in trust before disposal.

BR. MILITARY MISSION IN TURKEY

ISTANBUL, June 14.

The British Air and Military attaches have arrived.

Group Capt. George and Brigadier Lund have arrived "en route" to Ankara, where it is reported they will consult the Turkish Army Chiefs regarding technical cooperation in the Balkans and Near East.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 14.

Mr. Chamberlain told the Commons that suspension of ordinary activities of Parliament did not form part of the Government's emergency plans.—Reuter.

British Ships Asked To Cease Working

Sequel To Martial Law On Hai River

TIENTSIN, June 14.

MARTIAL Law has been proclaimed on the Hai River on which Tientsin stands. All river traffic has been banned between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m.

BR. SHIPS CEASE WORKING

The British Consul-General has advised British shipping companies temporarily to cease operations on the river, owing to difficulty of complying with Japanese regulations—Reuter.

BRITAIN WATCHES JAPAN'S ACTION

M. P.'s Retribution Plea For Tientsin Events

LONDON, June 14.

The Japanese blockade in Tientsin was raised in question time in the Commons, Mr. Butler stating that the question of what measures would be appropriate with regard to the blockade were at present under consideration of the Government. This must depend on some degree on the nature of action taken by the Japanese.

RETRIBUTION PLEA.

Mr. A. C. Moreing previously asked whether the Prime Minister would immediately inform the Japanese Government that unless the threatened Japanese blockade of the British Concession in Tientsin is discontinued the Japanese would at once be denied all use of the ports of Hongkong, Singapore and Penang.

In reply to Mr. Bellenger, Mr. Butler said he understood it was not the intention of the Japanese to cut off food supplies.—Reuter.

JAPAN MAY TURN DOWN BRITISH PROPOSALS

TOKIO, June 13.

The arrow has already left the bow, therefore, the question cannot be settled by a mere transfer of the wanted men, declared a spokesman of the Japanese garrison in Tientsin where the situation is tense on the eve of the Japanese blockade.

Political observers in Tokio described the British proposal for a mixed commission as unacceptable, according to the Domer Agency, "unless Britain shows sincerity to co-operate with Japan for the establishment of a new order in the Far-East."

A Tientsin despatch states that

A Tientsin despatch states that the concession authorities have taken stock of food supplies and it is understood there is ample flour and other commodities. Obstacles to the foreign trade are regarded among the most serious features of the blockade.

The Japanese proclamation complains of alleged, British action in supporting the Chinese national currency, affording protection to the anti-Japanese communists elements and allowing the use of anti-Japanese textbooks in schools. It adds that the measures will not be withdrawn unless the British authorities completely reconsider their policy and work in co-operation with Japan in establishing a new order in East Asia and in recognition the situation in North China.

The Tientsin situation came before the cabinet to-day when Mr. Arita, the Foreign Minister, is stated to have reported on

(Continued on page 7, column 1.)

Withdrawal Of German Consul At Liverpool

Implicated In Govt. Euxton Factory Deal? Premier's Announcement

LONDON, June 14.

The British Government have requested the German Government to arrange the withdrawal of the German Consul at Liverpool, Herr Reinherdt, announced Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons.

This is a sequel to a case heard in the Manchester Assizes in which Joseph Kelly was found guilty and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude on a charge of making contracts with agents of Germany to whom he sold plans of the Government factory at Euxton, Lancashire. Mr. Chamberlain said in view of what transpired in the court proceedings, the Government must accept the conclusion that the German Consulate at Liverpool was implicated in the case. Therefore they had requested the German Government to arrange the withdrawal of Herr Reinhardt. The request was made two days ago.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET TOURS

Decision Of Imperial Conference

LONDON, June 14.

The President of the M. C. C. Mr. Christopherson, presided over the Imperial Cricket Conference at Lords. South Africa, India, Australia, West Indies and New Zealand were represented.

The conference confirmed the following tours programme:

1942—AUSTRALIAN tour of ENGLAND;

1943—INDIAN tour of ENGLAND;

1942-43—M. C. C. tour of WEST INDIES;

1943-44—M .C. C. tour of S. AFRICA;

1944-45—M. C. C. tour of AUSTRALIA;

1946—AUSTRALIAN tour of ENGLAND;

1945-46—FREE;

1946—M. C. C. tour of NEW ZEALAND.

The programmes in England for 1941 and 1944 have not yet been settled, but a team is expected in both years.—Reuter.

Lord Wimborne Dead

LONDON, June 14.

The death has occurred of Lord Wimborne who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 1915-18.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42 **SITUATION VACANT.**

Wanted an Experienced and Qualified man, well versed in Animal Husbandry and Fodder Farming. Apply stating qualifications, experience, etc., to Box No. 11909, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted. Dyeing, Bleaching, Finishing, Mercerising Master for Outstating, good salary. Apply Daboo Co., Ismail Bldg., 381 Hornby Road. (11915)

68. **FLATS TO LET**

To Let—At Cambata Building, Churchgate Reclamation, most up-to-date small and big flats for residence and offices. Also special single and double bachelor's rooms furnished or unfurnished. Situation unrivalled. Apply Manager on the premises. (11913)

To Be Let Modern Flats available at Raj Mahal. Rent moderate. Near Churchgate Rly. Station. Apply to the Manager within. (11835)

150. **SCHOLARSHIPS.**

Malku Saibu Babil Trust Fund for Scholarships:—The Trustees of the above Fund invite application for two Scholarships of Rs. 10 per month for one year from deserving students of Telugu Munurwar Community, who are studying for Civil Engineering or in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, or who have appeared for the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay and passed the same with highest number of marks or from any poor and deserving boys or girls attending school or college. The trustees are authorised to award the same according to their absolute discretion. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 30th June, 1938 (V. G. Akula, G.B.V.C., Veterinary Surgeon, for Self and Co-Trustees, Malku Saibu Babil Trust Fund, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay). (423)

141. **EDUCATIONAL ADLETS**

Wanted—1000 pupils to practically learn Hypnotism, Mesmerism, Thought Reading, Crystal Gazing, Auto-Suggestion, etc., by Post. For particulars send one anna stamp. Prof. Rudra, 1005 Surendra Banerjee Road, Calcutta. (11536)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

SPECIAL CONVENIENCE

FOR

BOMBAY PILGRIMS

TO

PANDHARPUR ASHADI FAIR

TWO SPECIAL TRAINS LEAVING BOMBAY

On

24th and 25th June, 1939

		H. M.	
Bombay	Dep.	22-30	
Byculla	,,	22-43	
Dadar	,,	22-55	
Kurla	,,	23-08	
Thana	,,	23-27	
Kalyan	,,	23-40	
Kurduwadi	Arr.	6-20	
,,	Dep.	7-00	Over B. L. Rly.
Pandharpur	Arr.	9-17	

COME BACK BY ANY TRAIN ON YOUR RETURN JOURNEY

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES

BOMBAY to PANDHARPUR and BACK

Rs. 5/5/-

PURCHASE YOUR TICKETS IN ADVANCE from

Victoria Terminus and City Booking Offices; also from Byculla, Dadar, Kurla, Thana and Kalyan, one day prior to the departure of the train.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

398.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

WANTED for the G. I. P. Railway Primary School, Dhond, a certified Trained Mistress with a knowledge of Music, pay Rs. 30-10-100 on probation for one year. Age between 20 and 40 years. Quarters provided for which rent will be charged.

Candidates must pass a medical examination and have the following sight standard:—

(a) Distant Vision 6/9, Nil with or without glasses.
(b) Near Vision Sn. 0.6, Nil with or without glasses.

Applications accompanied by copies of certificates should be sent by post addressed to the Chairman, Railway School Board Dhond. Interview at applicants expense.

397.

141. **EDUCATIONAL ADLETS**

H. P. T. College, Nasik—A student staying at the H.P.T. College Hostel has to pay Rs. 180 to Rs. 200 for College Fees, library, rent, etc. for a year's course. For messing for eight months he pays Rs. 100 to Rs. 110. For tiffin and other petty items he spends Rs. 40. For books examination fees and clothes the expenses are Rs. 60 to Rs. 100. The total expenses come to Rs. 380 to Rs. 450. Students staying in the City spend less than this. Many students get free meals from Sadavarts in the City. T. A. Kulkarni, **Principal.** (312)

Public Notices

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY SCHOOL MINTO CIRCLE, ALIGARH.

SESSION BEGINS JULY 8TH 1939

Residential School run under European Head Master and experienced House Masters. All classes from infant (Montessori) to Matriculation. Apply for prospectus to Headmaster.
290

THE SENTINEL ASSURANCE CO. LTD. BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Sentinel Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 317-321, Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay, on Monday, the 3rd July 1939, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Revenue Account for the period ending 31st December 1938.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
3. To appoint the Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be brought forward before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th June, 1939, to 2nd July 1939 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

R. K. SARABHAI & CO.
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 15th June, 1939.

NOTICE TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of such of the participating Policy-holders, who are entitled to vote, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, 317-321, Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on Monday, the 3rd July 1939 at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) for the purpose of electing a Director as provided for under Article 99 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.

R. K. SARABHAI & CO.
Managing Agents.

Bombay 15th June 1939.

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Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BALWANTRAO K. DESAI, the Court Receiver appointed as Receiver of the estate of Keshavji Damji has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Daryasthan Street or D'Souza Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 567 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collectors Old Nos. 497, 499, 605 and 1296, New Nos. 6149, 7046 and 7047, Old Survey Nos. 960, 950, 954 and 953 and New Survey Nos. 2245 and 2246 and Cadastral Survey No. 391 of Mandvi Division and bearing Municipal D Ward Nos. 1698, 1699 and 1804 and Street Nos. 64-68, 70-72, 31-37 and bounded, on the East by Daryasthan Street, on the West by D'Souza Street, on the North by the property of Cooverbai widow of Dayal Bhimji and on the South by the property of Soonderbai daughter of Thakar Damji Nensey.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1939.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchasers Attorneys.
(429)

Public Notices

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and in the matter of The Gold Mohur Provident Insurance Co., Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required on or before the 20th July, 1939 to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to the undersigned at his Office at Readymoney Mansion, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the undersigned to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Bombay, dated this 12th day of June, 1939.

NATVERLAL J. VEPARI,
Liquidator.
(422)

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

Motor owners are requested to note that tax with registration renewal fee in respect of their motor vehicles for the ensuing quarter or quarters is due to be paid now. The requisite amounts with the registration certificates and the Insurance Policies, wherever necessary under rule 13-A of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1915, should please be presented at this office not later than the expiry date 30-6-1939.

Non-acceptance of payment due to any irregularity or delay in payments on any account will render the owner liable to pay a penalty.

NOTE—Cheques drawn on banks which have no clearing account with the Reserve Bank or the Imperial Bank of India and third party cheques will not be accepted.

E. SHEEHY.
for Commissioner of Police,
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 10th June, 1939.

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Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BHANJI SOMJI, of Bombay Khoja Memon Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Government Leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Love Lane, Mazagaon in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 400 sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered in the Collector's Rent Roll at 7870 and under New Survey No. 6/3686, Cadastral Survey No. 1405, Mazagaon Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 6198 and Street No. 9 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Mr. Kola, on or towards the West by the property of Babu Kalidas, on or towards the North by the property of Mr. Panday and on or towards the South by the property of Bhanji Somji and which said premises are now occupied by tenants of Bhanji Somji.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1939.

CHITNIS & KANGA,
Purchaser's Attorneys
(428)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that my client has contracted to purchase from Messrs. DEVIDAS JEKISANDAS DESAI and KESHAVLAL MOTILAL CHOKSI, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Bai Girjabai, widow of Chunilal Mathradas deceased property as per following description:

PARTICULARS:—

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements hereditaments and buildings standing thereon, situate at Khot Lane, in Ghatkopar in the Bombay Suburban District, admeasuring 706 square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 172 and non-agricultural Survey No. 17 and assessed by the Ghatkopar Kirol Municipality under Ward, "A" House Nos. 81 and 82B and bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Dewji Versey, on or towards the West by a Road and beyond that by the property of Chamna Peraji, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Abdoola Haji Soomer and on or towards the South by a Public Road and beyond that by the property of Mohanji Velji.

ALL persons having any claim against the property by sale, mortgage, charge, or otherwise are requested to notify the same to the undersigned within 14 days after date hereof.

On expiry of said period sale shall be completed and my clients will not be responsible for any claim whatever.

RAMNIKLAL M. HATHI.
Advocate for the Purchaser.
Dated 15/6/1939
Daruwala Building.
Picket Road Kalbadevi

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE LIGHTFOOT REFRIGERATION CO., LTD. have contracted to sell to one of our clients the undermentioned property.

ALL PERSONS having any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, assignment, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 41-45, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 11,626 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less of which the portion admeasuring 9356 square yards is of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure cess redeemed and the remaining portion admeasuring 2270 square yards is of Freehold Tenure with the messuages tenements, bungalows, houses, outhouses, standing on the said entire piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being partly at Hansraj Lane, Byculla Bridge and partly at Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue so far as the portion consisting of the Quit and Ground Rent tenure is concerned under Collector's Old Nos. A/374, B/374 and 375 Collector's New Nos. 11836, 11837, 11839, Old Survey No. 643 and New Survey No. 1A/3674 and Cadastral Survey No. 384 of Mazagaon Division and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue so far as the Freehold portion is concerned under Collector's Old No. 67, New No. 16308, Old Survey No. A/644, New Survey No. 1/3676 and Cadastral Survey No. 1/383 of Mazagaon Division and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Byramji Dadabhai and partly by the property of Ruby Ethel Portlock wife of Frank Portlock and partly by the property of Jamshedji Dinshaw Buxi and others, on or towards the South by the property of the Secretary of State for India in Council, on or towards the West by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Line, on or towards the North partly by the property of the Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Co., Ltd. and partly by the property of Byramji Dadabhai and partly by the property of Ruby Ethel Portlock, wife of Frank Portlock all which said premises are assessed by the Assessor & Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 4717, 4718 (1&5) 4719 6129 (1&2), 4718 (3A), 4718 (4), 4718 (6), 6129 (3) and Street Nos. 16A, 16C, 16D 16F, 16B (Hansraj Lane) and 1B (Nesbit Road) and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1939.

MINOCHEHER MANCHERSHAH HIRALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
425.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HURJIWANDAS VITHALDAS MOTIWALA has contracted to sell to our clients free from all incumbrances and claims the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, gift, trust, lease, under-lease, mortgage, charge, lien, maintenance or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 35, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise on the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece of land with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses thereon, situate at Fort Street and Manordas Street, Bombay, containing 129 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 530, New No. 5640 Old Survey No. 51, New Survey No. 8685, Cadastral Survey No. 1301 of Fort Division and Municipal "A" Ward No. 2623 and Street Nos. 32, 117, 119 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the house of Kamlavahuji, widow of Ghanshamlalji Pannalalji Maharaj, on the West by the house of Liladhar Morarji, on the North by the Fort Street and on the South by the Manordas Street.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1939.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(430)

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHIAVAX RUSTOMJI ANJIRBAG and Mrs. FRENY SHIAVAX ANJIRBAG have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof, to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office within the Fort at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and tax tenure redeemed, situate, lying and being at Church Street, Lower Mahim, Dadar, containing by admeasurement 340 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and in the City of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector Old No. 69, New No. E/3601, Old Survey No. 475 and New Survey No. 3/1854 and Cadastral Survey No. 7/1416 of Lower Parel Division, Rent Roll No. 712 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "G" Ward Nos. 3334 (6) and Street No. 797 New Street No. 10A of Dadar Galli and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by Plot No. 8 of Narayan Sakharam Javle, on or towards the South by Plot No. 6 of Atmaram Vinayak Javle, on or towards the East by Plot No. 2 of Balwantrao Bhavanishanker Dadarkar and on or towards the West by the property of the said Jagannath Balkrishna Shahni to be left for improvement of Road.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1939.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

LADIES, Please Note

TO-DAY SPECIAL SHOW FOR YOU—AT 1-30 P.M.

New Theatres' Inspiring Social:

"BARI-DIDI"

LADIES' SHOW

FIFTH WEEK AT

ROXY

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KHANDIA MOHLLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. S. F. B. Tayebji & Co., Attorneys for Messrs Fazalbhai Ebrahim & Co., Ltd., the Transferees of Mortgage, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY the 22nd June, 1939, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) sell by public auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Leasehold land with dwelling house on it, admeasuring about 342 sq. yds. and situate at Khandia Mohlla bearing Municipal "B" Ward No. 357/360, St. Nos. 29-31, 27, 33 and bounded on the East by the land of Improvement Trust, on the West by Khandia Mohlla, on the North by plot No. 18 of I. T. Estate, and on the south by land acquired by the I. Trust Board.

For further particulars apply to M/s S. F. B. Tayebji & Co., Solicitors or the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	8 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 31	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	14 20
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35 Mon.	17 15 Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon (Sat)	21 15
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m.

Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wednesday, 3-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 10-45 a.m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Radio orchestra 7-35 Mamuddin Khan of Udaipur 7-55 Rafiqbai 8-30 School broadcast. 1-0 p.m. We still remember them 1-0 News in English 6-5 News in Hindustani 6-10 Valayat Khan 6-25 Shrimati Abnash Kaur 6-35 Niwan 6-40 Imamuddin Khan of Udaipur 7-0 Rafiqabai 7-15 Illiterate poets of Urdu 7-30 For villagers 8-15 Valayat Khan 8-35 Kamla Jharia 8-45 Rafiqabai 9-35 Rafiqabai 9-45 Matters of moment (from BBC) 10-0 Shrimati Abnash Kaur 10-10 Imamuddin Khan.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 to 9-0 a.m. and 1-0 p.m. Popular concert 6-0 to 6-10 As in Delhi I 6-10 Rafiqabai 6-30 P. S. Mukerji 6-35 Valayat Khan 6-55 Kumari Pushpa Sachdev 7-5 Imamuddin Khan 7-15 to 7-30 As in Delhi I 7-30 Rafiqabai 7-50 Talib Husain 7-55 Imamuddin Khan 8-15 to 9-45 As in Delhi I 9-45 Imamuddin Khan 10-15 Valayat Khan.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

7-30 to 9-0 a.m. and 1-0 to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi I

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Mubarak Ali Fateh Ali Qawwal and Party 6-20 Khursheedbai Hujruwali 6-30 Umra Zia Begam 6-45 Folk-songs 6-55 Khursheedbai Hujruwali 7-15 Umra Zia Begam 7-30 Ahmadi Khan 7-40 Mubarak Ali Fateh Ali Qawwal and Party of Jullundhur 8-0 For countryside 8-30 Khursheedbai Hujruwali 8-45 Umra Zia Begam 9-35 Khursheedbai Hujruwali 9-55 Airvoice Orchestra 10-5 Mubarak Ali Fateh Ali Qawwal 10-15 Umra Zia Begam.

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Keep fit! 8-10 Prabhu Ji Yad 8-30 Subtleties 8-45 Light selections. 12-30 p.m. Master Shridhar 12-45 Todi on Clarionet 12-50 Ghulam Rasool 1-0 Market rates 1-10 Mutual understanding Lesson in Hindustani and English for beginners 1-25 AIR Trio 1-30 Music 3-30 Qawwali Quartet 3-45 Variety 4-0 Ladio ploglam 4-15 Marathi songs 6-0 Hamid Husain 6-15 Ram Karandiker 6-20 R. Ramnathker 6-35 Ram Karandiker 6-40 Ghulam Rasool 6-50 Three Geets 7-0 This next 7-15 Devshanker P. Joshi 7-30 Commercial news 7-45 Lord Chancellors of England 8-0 Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan 8-15 Ap Ka Khat Mila 8-30 Radio Orchestra 8-40 Ghulam Mustafa 8-55 Local news and announcements 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 News in English 9-35 Vocal recital 9-50 Richard Crooks: Tenor 10-10 Anther Lobo: Guitar 10-20 George Lester 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Bombay I 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay I 6-0 to 9-35 As in Bombay I 9-35 Gayanacharya Ram Krishnabuwa Vaze 10-30 Epilogue.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)

2-0 p.m. Invocation 2-15 Veenai Dhanam 2-30 Memories in music 2-45 Nagaswaram 6-0 For villages 6-30 Mayavaram V. V. Krishna Iyer: Vocal 7-0 Organising our villages (Tamil) 7-15 Operatic excerpts 7-30 Karur Chinnaswami Iyer: Violin 8-0 Mayavaram V. V. Krishna Iyer: Vocal 8-45 Karur Chinnaswami Iyer: Violin.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s.)

10-30 a.m. Variety. 12-30 p.m. Paul Robeson: Brass. 12-45 Erwin Klein and Viennese Orchestra. 1-30 For You, Madam! 1-45 Geeta: Text and translation. 2-0 Selection. 5-0 Variety. 6-10 Asima Seth. 6-25 Rathin Chowdhuri. 6-45 Leela Debi. 7-0 Ibu Qawwal: Shazal. 7-20 Renuka Roy. 7-40 Saban Biswas: Dhole Solo. 8-5 It's a Queer World! 9-10 Angus Hothchell: Bass. 9-25 Orchestral Interlude. 9-30 Elizabeth, Queen of England, by Lucy Howie. 9-45 Studio Concert.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s.)

10-30 to 11-30 a.m. & 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As In Calcutta 1.

61.58 metres (4,840 kc/s.)

5-0 to 6-10 p.m. As In Calcutta 1. 6-10 For Countryside 7-0 to 9-10 As In Calcutta 1. 9-10 Babrubahan. 9-45 Dwijen Chowdhury. 10-0 Dhirendra Nath Mittra.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. Bismillah and Party. 6-10 R. N. Thakur. 6-25 Khurshidbai. 6-35 Qawwali. 6-45 Shahnai. 7-0 Readings from Fasana-i-Azad. 7-10 R. N. Thakur. 7-25 Kamla Jharia. 7-32 Khurshidbai. 8-0 Poultry Farming: In Hindustani by A. H. Abbasi. 8-15 R. N. Thakur. 8-30 Behag. 9-40 Modern China: By Dr. Stanley Jones. 9-55 Khurshidbai. 10-5 Kajri. 10-15 Bismillah and Party. 10-30 Bhairvin.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)

5-0 p.m. T. S. Thamba Pillai. Vocal. 5-45 Carnatic Orchestra. Saveri. 6-0 T. S. Thamba Pillai. Vocal. 6-45 It Began Well, it Ended Well. (Malayalam). 7-5 Carnatic Orchestra. 7-15 Sotto Voce. 3. 7-30 Shrimati D. K. Pattammal. Vocal. 8-20 Carnatic Orchestra. 8-30 Shrimati D. K. Pattammal. Vocal. 8-55 World Events. 9-30 Request Programme. 10-0 Henry Cornaris and Orchestra. 10-30 Epilogue.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s.)

5-0 to 6-0 p.m. As In Madras 1. 6-0 Instrumental Overture. 6-10 Chinnappudu. (Telugu). 6-25 Superstitions. Old and New. (Telugu) by S. G. Acharya. 6-35 In Dance Mood. 6-45 to 9-30 As In Madras 1. 9-30 P. C. Sitaraman: Vocal.

Peshawar Programme

(Broadcasts on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.)

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Musical Interlude. 7-35 Ascot Gold Cup. 7-50 Lucky Dip (Twenty-first Ed.). 8-35 Musical Interlude. 8-45 Thin Red Line. 9. 9-30 News. 9-45 Matters of Moment. 10-0 Leslie Bridgewater Quintet. 10-25 Sports News and Market Notes.

MONSOON CONTINUES TO BE FREAKISH

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Monsoon was never expected to be quite so freakish as it has been.

Here we are half through June and hardly two inches of rain yet. At this rate of progress how are we to get the full quotation of 70 inches or so? And the temperature—it is still maintaining its high levels. Barring the few lucky ones that happen to possess fans and the luckier ones that are lingering on at Khandala, Poona, or farther away Mahableshwar, awaiting news of the full onset of the monsoon, the rest of Bombay dwellers are still suffering from the heat.

Tuesday proved a hot day and Wednesday began hot with almost bright sunshine. But suddenly about noon the weather changed, there was a gust of wind, a sharp shower of rain took pedestrians by surprise and ever since the sky is overcast but rainless.

According the weather statistics for the 24 hours ending at 3 a.m. on Wednesday, the Fort area had the highest amount of rainfall with just 18 cents, with Matunga, Byculla and Colaba following with 14, 11 and .07 cents respectively

The total amounts of rainfall received up to the morning of June this year and last year were as follows:—

	This year.	Last year.
Colaba	2.93 in.	18.32 in.
Fort	2.54 in.	17.22 in.
Byculla	1.85 in.	18.94 in.
Matunga ...	0.96 in.	15.15 in.
	This year.	Last year.

The maximum temperature stood at 90.2 degrees, being 2 deg. above normal; the minimum temperature was 81.5, being 3 deg. above normal.

RECORD RAINFALL IN KOLHAPUR

(From Our Correspondent)

KOLHAPUR, June 14.

The monsoon this year has begun with record-breaking showers since yesterday morning. Six hours' continuous downpour of rain yesterday flooded hundreds of houses in the lowlying parts of Kolhapur, causing much harm and loss to the poor citizens.

The empty Jitinala and the river Panchanganga are in floods. Yesterday's total rainfall is six inches and fifty cents which a record for the last twenty years.

Miss Theresa Korah, B.A., the first lady elected to the Travancore Legislature.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, June 14

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. today:—

Station.	Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 Hours	Total Since 1st June	Difference to normal.
Agra	97	77	0.1	1.1	+0.3
Amraoti	99	81	—	0.8	—1.6
Akola	102	76	—	0.5	—1.5
Ahmedabad	101	83	—	0.6	—0.1
Ajmer	96	82	—	1.1	+0.6
Ahmednagar	92	—	T	2.1	—0.9
Ambala	93	75	—	1.4	—0.9
Allahabad	95	80	—	0.3	—0.2
Bareilly	96	79	0.3	0.4	—1.1
BOMBAY	99	81	0.1	2.9	—2.8
Bangalore	83	67	—	0.2	—1.7
Bhopal	98	79	—	0.4	—
Baroda	98	82	—	1.7	—
Belgaum	74	67	5.4	10.9	+7.4
Bahawalpore	105	88	—	—	—0.2
Bijapur	87	72	—	0.9	—1.3
Bellary	90	78	T	0.1	—1.0
Bhavnagar	104	83	—	0.1	—1.1
Cawnpore	97	76	0.1	0.6	—0.3
Calicut	79	73	2.2	18.2	+1.6
Colombo	85	75	0.3	4.5	—0.5
Cocoanada	101	84	—	—	—1.6
Cochin	78	73	2.2	22.3	+8.7
Dehra Dun	83	66	2.1	4.2	+2.6
Delhi	92	70	0.6	1.1	+0.6
Dehra I. Khan	106	77	—	—	—0.2
Desa	100	82	—	0.1	—0.1
Dalhousie	+	—	0.1	1.3	—0.2
Fort Sandeman	99	78	—	0.1	—
Gorakhpur	93	74	1.6	4.4	+2.6
Hyderabad (Dn.)	97	75	0.3	0.6	—1.8
Hyderabad (Sd.)	100	84	—	—	—0.1
Indore	97	77	—	0.8	—1.2
Jhansi	97	77	0.3	0.5	—
Jubbulpore	99	76	T	0.7	—0.3
Jacobabad	115	85	—	—	—
Jaipur	100	73	0.5	1.0	+0.5
Karachi	90	84	—	—	—0.1
Kodaikanal	60	53	0.2	2.0	—0.1
Khandwa	102	81	—	0.3	—1.5
Lucknow	97	81	—	0.3	—0.5
Lahore	91	76	0.1	1.7	+1.5
Lyallpur	96	69	T	0.8	—0.6
Multan	104	84	—	—	—0.2
Mysore	82	68	—	0.3	—1.4
Madras	102	78	0.3	0.3	—0.7
Marmagoa	83	76	0.6	15.4	—
Malegaon	98	77	—	1.2	—1.0
Mussoorie	69	54	0.4	1.8	+0.6
Mahableshwar	67	64	3.9	11.8	—0.8
Murree	70	57	0.3	0.8	—0.4
Mount Abu	82	67	—	0.3	—0.3
Masulipatam	100	84	—	—	—2.1
Mangalore	86	72	0.7	12.4	—5.9
Meerut				0.1	—0.5
Mercara	69	63	0.8	4.4	—5.9
Nagpur	99	80	—	2.0	—1.1
Ootacamund	59	52	0.3	4.5	+0.8
Patna	90	73	0.8	5.3	+3.6
Peshawar	102	79	—	—	—0.2
Poona	87	73	0.1	0.9	—1.3
Pachmarhi	89	67	0.2	1.1	—0.7
Port Blair	85	77	0.1	12.4	+1.8
Quetta	92	55	—	—	—
Ranchi	94	72	1.2	2.6	—0.4
Rawalpindi	97	76	—	—	—0.6
Ratnagiri	84	74	0.9	15.9	+2.7
Rajkot	100	81	—	—	—0.7
Sialkot	96	71	0.5	0.6	+0.3
Srinagar	85	58	—	0.1	—0.4
Sholapur	92	73	0.2	1.5	—1.2
Simla	65	54	0.5	2.1	+0.5
Surat	93	82	0.1	0.5	—0.9
Salem	93	75	—	2.9	+1.1
Trichinopoly	93	80	T	1.9	+1.1
Trivandrum	84	75	0.6	6.7	—0.4
Vizagapatam	97	84	—	—	—2.3

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

Rainfall Report

POONA, June 14

The monsoon was fairly active in Northeast India, Malabar Konkan and Bombay Deccan. Temperatures were markedly below normal in the region from the Punjab and Kumaon Hills to Central India. Rainfall was nearly general in Orissa, East Central India, East and North Punjab, Konkan and Malabar and local in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces and Bombay Deccan. There were a few falls in Bengal, Central Provinces, Rajputana, South Hyderabad, Southeast Madras, Madras Deccan, and North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall in inches are:—Belgaum five; Mahabaleshwar four; Calcutta, Dehra Dun, Calicut Cochin, Honavar two; Muktesar, Gorakhpur, Nowgong one and a half; Bogra, Ranchi, Ratnagiri, one; Patna, Cuttack Sambalpur, Dharampur, Khandala, Mangalore, Mercara three quarters; Daltonganj, Chandbali, Bahraich, Mussoorie, Delhi, Sialkot, Jaipur, Simla, Marmagoa, Miraj and Trivandrum, half.—A. P.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday

Judgment was delivered by Mr. S M. Barot, Additional Presidency Magistrate, on 12th June at Mazagaon Police Court in the case against Govindji Shivji, bookie, who was arrested by Sub-Inspector M. T. Sattam of the Anti-Gambling Squad in a raid on December 6, 1938, on the first floor of Babu Jetha House, Bhatt Bazar, in Pydhonie Section.

Accused had two previous convictions for similar offence. He was awarded rigorous imprisonment for four months and fine of Rs. 100 or eight weeks' further rigorous imprisonment on a charge of keeping a common gaming house.

Keshava Rao B. Vaidya was arrested last night on a charge of rash and negligent driving at Delisle Road and was placed to-day before Mr. K. C. Thakore Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court.

It was stated that the accused, who was driving car No. 3530 belonging to the United Motors Ltd., along Cadell Road collided with another motor car No. 7214. The occupants of the car were thrown out on the foot-path and sustained severe injuries.

The accused was released on bail of Rs. 200 till the 28th instant.

Mr. K J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, delivered judgment in the case in which Govind Mahadeo Vipradas complained against Karwandikar, Mhatre, a Tailor, and Raghunath Mahadeo on charges of criminal trespass, wrongful confinement, voluntarily causing hurt and theft in respect of 13 Typewriters.

The Magistrate observed that there was no substance at all in the charge of theft. The other charges were only incidental to the main charge and were equally unsubstantial.

The whole incident appeared to be greatly exaggerated. The dispute between the brothers was really concerned with the division of partnership assets and accounts for which the true remedy lay in a civil court. He therefore discharged the notice and dismissed the complaint.

Card Gaming Alleged

Eleven persons were arrested by Pydhonie Police on Monday night on a charge of keeping a common gaming house at Argyle Road on the first floor of Kantaria Building, Dana Bunder.

Names of Accused are: (1) Dhondiba Kondiba Kulkarni, 2) Shanker Maruthi Kochra, (3) Ramchandra Narayan, (4) Natha Nanu Anpath, (5) Anandrao Pandoo Sawant, (6) Tuka Manadev Mahin, (7) Kishia Patloo Fadtab, (8) Bapoo Hari Powar, (9) Shanker Vithoba Sabli, (10) Ragunath Sawla Mohti, (11) Ganpoo Hari Powar.

All the arrested persons were, it is alleged, playing cards in the room of accused No. 1. Three packets of cards and marked coins were seized by the police.

The accused were placed before Mr. T. M. Barot, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, and released on bail for a week.

Run Over By Tram Car

"The death of Bhagubai Narayan was caused by fracture of skull and laceration of brain, as a result of her having run over by a tram car in motion at the Victoria Gardens Road and falling down heavily." This was the verdict returned by the Bombay Coroners jury at the inquest held to-day on Bhagubai Narayan.

Mr. A. J. Marsh stated that on June 7, he was walking along the Victoria Gardens near the Railway Hospital when he saw a tram-car coming from the Byculla Bridge. Suddenly a woman ran across the road from the Western footpath to go to the Victoria Gardens. The driver of the tram-car rang the bell and applied the brakes, but the woman ran under the side of the tram-car. The Tram stopped and the woman was found lying on the road. The Police removed the injured woman to the J. J. Hospital where she died.

Shrimati Savitri Bai Borde, a well-known social reformer from Dhor community, who presided over the first Veer-Shaiva-Kakkayya (Dhor) Conference of the Bombay Presidency, recently held at Sholapur.

Rent Collector In Trouble

Bhagwandin Vasudeo Trivari, employed as a rent-collector in the Birla Charitable Trust, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1086, collected as rents during the last three months from the tenants of the Trust Chawls was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate Esplanade Police Court, to-day, and ordered to be remanded to Police custody for a fortnight.

Defamation Case Adjourned

The case in which Mr. B. G. Horniman, Editor of the "Bombay Sentinel" and Mr. Chodankar stand charged with defamation, came up for further hearing before Mr. W. K. Mankar, at the Mazagaon Police Court, Bombay, on Wednesday.

The complaint was filed by Motiram Bhave Hatkar, residing in Mughbat Lane, against Mr. Horniman and the other accused as a sequel to the publication of a letter in the "Sentinel" of May 3, 1937, giving an account of the alleged "dadagiri", practised by a gang, in Girgaum locality.

Mr. Aknath Zaveri was subjected to a searching cross-examination by Mr. Joachim Alva, Defence Counsel.

Next hearing of the case had been adjourned to June 19.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 14-6-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .012 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.7 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.4 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 90.2 degrees 1.9 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 81.5 degrees 3.3 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 196 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 7

Rain in 24 hours 0.07 inches

Total rainfall during the month 2.93 inches

Total rainfall during the year 2.94 inches

Weather remark: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 14-6-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.86 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.65 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.091" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

LATE MR. MANIAR

Corporation's Tribute To His Memory

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Municipal Corporation adjourned on Wednesday without transacting any business as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Fateh Mahomed Maniar who died on the 27th ultimo.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia, the Mayor, in referring to the sad event said Mr. Maniar was a member of the Municipal Corporation for nine years from 1923 to 1932 and was an active worker in the Khilafat movement. He was an unassuming public worker and had a vast circle of friends.

Mr. M. U. Rajab then moved condolence resolution and to adjourn the house without transacting any business.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. M. E. Serang and supported by Mr. B. N. Meheshwari, Mr. S. C. Thakar and Dr. J. A. Collaco and was carried all standing.

At an earlier stage the Mayor congratulated the ex-Mayor, Mr. Sultan Chinoy, on the knighthood conferred upon him on the birthday of H. I. M. the King Emperor and wished him long life to enjoy the honour.

WHY DOES A CHILD'S COUGH GET WORSE AT NIGHT?

There is a scientific reason, of course, but mothers are more interested in *what to do about it.*

Tonight, when coughing starts, give your child Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Chamberlain's gives quick relief to inflamed areas, breaks up congestion and clears air passages, permits the child to breathe more freely. Chamberlain's is free from harmful drugs . . . it is pleasant to take . . . suitable for all the family.

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FLAGRANT BREACH OF GANDHI-SMUTS AGREEMENT

Mahatma Advises Indians In South Africa To Prevent Passage Of Anti-Asiatic Bill Even By Resort To Passive Resistance

CALCUTTA, June 13.

Interviewed by the "United Press", Swami Bhawani Dayal, President of the Natal Indian Congress, who arrived here yesterday, said that he proposed to tour in Bihar, U.P., Delhi, and the Punjab in connection with the agitation against the Anti-Asiatic Bill, and sail back to South Africa on August 30.

In Bombay, Swamiji met Mahatma Gandhi who, although very weak, spent over half-an-hour in discussing the details of South African problems. "Mahatmaji thinks," said Swamiji, "that the Bill is a flagrant breach of the Gandhi-Smuts Agreement of 1914, and advised me to take any steps in order to prevent the passage of the Bill, even by going to the extent of launching passive resistance."

He also had a two-hour talk with Rashtrapati Rajendra Prasad in Bombay, and apprised him of the implications of the Bill, now pending before the House of Assembly of the Union Parliament.

Swamiji, who landed in India in March last, and saw Sir Jagdish Prasad and Sir Girija Shanker Bajpai, several times in connection with the Bill, informed the "United Press" that the Government of India were definite on the question and were not going to support segregation in any form.

"I want to make one thing clear," Swamiji said. "The Bill that has been passed is an 'interim' one segregating Indians so far as Transvaal is concerned, and will be in force for two years. But the main Bill affecting the whole of the Union of South Africa is still under consideration, and will be introduced after consultation with the Government of India. It must be opposed tooth and nail, and in this behalf public opinion in India should be created to such an extent that the Government of India must not agree to any compromise with regard to the segregation proposal of the Union Government."

Swamiji further wanted to inform the public in India that "Indians of South Africa are ready to die for the cause, but they do not want Indians here to be a party to that obnoxious Bill." He was confident that the Government of India could not ignore public opinion for very long.—United Press.

Future Of Indian Insurance

Suggestions For Progress By J. C. Setalvad At Annual Conference

The 11th annual general meeting of the Indian Insurance Companies' Association was held at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Wednesday evening with Mr. J. C. Setalvad presiding.

Mr. Setalvad delivered a speech in which he traced the scope and possibilities of the Insurance Industry in India.

During the course of his speech he said:

The New Insurance Act is coming into force from 1st July, 1939 and I am sure all the Members of the Association by now must have realised the full implications of the Act. It contains strict regulations regarding deposits, working Capital, maintenance of Legal reserves, separate valuations for Indian and non-Indian Companies, investments, prohibition of rebates and also limitation of commission.

LIMITATION OF COMMISSION

All of us realise that by limitation of commission of Agents and Brokers, the acquisition cost cannot be reduced unless the terms of commission of Chief Agents are also limited. I believe that the Chief Agents also should have been roped in as otherwise the evil which the act wishes to prevent will still be rampant. The saving of cost to the company cannot be achieved under the law as it is passed and it leaves the Chief Agents to demand as much as they can squeeze out of the company. In the absence of limitation of commission of Chief Agents in the Act, it is left to various Associations both fire and life to achieve that object by voluntary action.

With the strict enforcement of the Insurance Act, it is to be seen how far it will help the Indian Companies in their further growth and development. No doubt the New Act will put insurance business on very sound lines but at the same time it will create serious difficulties in actual working which no one can foresee to-day.

REDUCTION OF RATES

In 1927 when the Tariff Reforms were introduced by the Bombay Fire Insurance Association there was an all-round reduction in the rates. The mistake of such reductions was fully realised during the years following the reforms when the conditions had become desperate. The acquisition cost to the Companies instead of being reduced had on the contrary piled up and left very little margin of underwriting profits to the Companies.

In view of this experience, I am strongly of the opinion that no immediate reduction in rates should be considered by the Bombay Fire Insurance Association. If after six months experience of the working of the New Act and the Tariff Reforms, it is felt the reductions in rates are justified, I shall welcome such reduction and give the benefit of the same to the insuring public who have all along given us their wholehearted support.

ATTITUDE OF EXCHANGE BANKS

There is another matter which I would like to bring to your attention and it is the relation between Banks and Insurance companies. In early stages the Indian Insurance companies got little or no encouragement from the Exchange Banks. After a time the position got little better but again I am informed that Indian companies still suffer from great disabilities at the hands of certain Banks. Some of the Exchange Banks have persistently refused to accept policies issued by Indian Insurance companies. The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, has already drawn the attention of the Foreign Exchange Banks' Association towards this attitude adopted by its Members. I hope and trust that the Banks in India will do their best to encourage Indian Insurance Companies and especially I appeal Indian Banks to give Indian Insurance Companies more support than what they have done in the past.

POSSIBILITIES FOR INDIAN INSURANCE

All industries, which are financed and managed by Indians should insure with Indian companies. Bombay Mills, with few exceptions belong to Indians and are practically financed and controlled by our own people. The Cotton trade is largely in our hands, and most of other trades are controlled by us. All Associations representing the Commerce and Industry of this country should take a lead in this matter and it is certain that their action will not only have the desired effect but will also go a long way in the direction of encouraging Indian Insurance companies.

Industries which receive direct bounties or protection by Tariff duties, should as a matter of policy be made to place all their Insurance business with Indian companies. If only the Indian business section of the community will make it a point to support Indian insurance companies whenever they have insurance to be placed and thereby helping to conserve all the insurance premium in the country itself there can be no doubt that within a few years the existing Indian insurance companies will not only become a greater power but they will become assets in the economic structure of the country.

I would also like to refer to the circular issued by the Government of Bombay to the various departments directly or indirectly under their control to place all insurances with Indian insurance companies. I congratulate the Government of Bombay for taking this lead and I am confident that other Provincial Governments will surely follow the example of the Bombay Government.

The annual general report of the Association has read by the Secretary and the new Committee was elected.

The meeting terminated with tea to the members.

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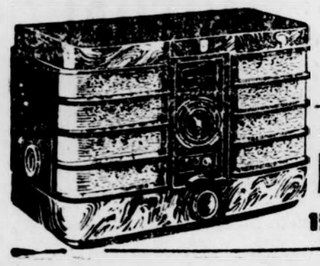

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PHILIPS 1939 RADIO

LAHORE SHOP ASSISTANTS HONOUR T. U. C. CHIEF

Suresh Bannerjee's Advice To Emulate Bengal Comrades

LAHORE, (By Mail).

A fervent appeal to the Trade Union workers of Lahore to work for unity in their ranks and for the cause of the uplift of the toiling masses under the banner of the Trade Union Congress was made by Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, M.L.A., President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, replying to an address presented by the Anarkali Shop Assistants' Union, Lahore.

Dr. Banerjee said that the Shop Assistants' Union of Calcutta had been able to persuade the Bengal Government to formulate a Bill for their welfare. He suggested that members of the Anarkali Workers' Union should be in friendly touch with the Calcutta Union, study the activities of the union, and make joint efforts to induce the Punjab Government to bring forward a similar legislation.

The address eulogised the efforts of Dr. Banerjee in the direction of unification of the working class through trade union unity. After enumerating the grievances of the shop assistants, it stated "that we have not so far rebelled against such appalling state of things is rather strange, but we are resolved now to do our bit for our own sake jointly."—United Press.

HOSTEL FOR HARIJAN GIRLS

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHULIA, June 13.

A hostel for Harijan girls was opened at Dhulia on June 11 at the hands of Mrs. Anandibai Shirke, the well-known Marathi story-writer and ex-Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Marathi Literary Conference at Jalgaon.

The hostel provides for 12 Harijan girls. It is intended to include even a caste Hindu girl if possible in the hostel.

Mr. Barve, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Harijan Sevak Sangh, explaining to the audience, the necessity of such an institution, appealed to all and merchants in particular to help the institution liberally.

BENGAL CLUB CUP LEAGUE

Matunga Athletics Trounce Y. M. C. A. 'A' By Seven Goals

In the Bengal Club Cup League two matches were on the card on Tuesday evening. The Bengal Club putting in a late appearance their opponents, the Parel Students, were conceded a walk-over. In the second match the Matunga Athletic Club trounced the first string of the Y.M.C.A. by seven goals to nil. The Matunga players were seen at the top of their form and they did as they liked with their opponents putting up a poor resistance.

Now that the first round of fixtures is nearing its end, the positions in the tables are quite interesting. In Section 'A' the St. Xavier's College, Burmah Shell and W.I.A.A. Staff occupy the first three positions in their respective order. Unless the second string of the Y.M.C.A. or the "Times of India" springs a surprise these three are likely to fight for the championship.

In Section 'B' the Matunga Athletic Club, Khatau Sports and Parel Students have taken up the leading positions. But the chances are that the Young Goans would dislodge the last-named and qualify for a position among the six teams who would battle for the title. The next two week-ends, therefore, would provide interesting contests.

THE TABLES.

The following are the positions of teams in the Bengal Club Cup League to-day:—

SECTION 'A'.

	Goals. P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
St. Xavier's College	6	4	2	0	12	6	8
Burmah Shell	4	3	0	1	5	1	7
W.I.A.A. Staff	3	3	0	0	9	0	6
Y.M.C.A. "B"	4	2	1	1	6	5	5
"Times of India"	4	1	1	2	2	3	4
White Star	5	0	2	3	1	6	3
United Young Friends	4	0	2	2	1	3	2
Crocodiles	6	0	5	1	5	15	1

SECTION "B"

	Goals. P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
Matunga Athletic	6	5	1	0	29	5	10
Khatau Sports	7	4	1	2	6	5	10
Parel Students	6	4	1	1	8	9	9
Young Muslims	6	3	2	1	8	6	7
Young Goans	3	2	1	0	3	2	4
Young Boys	4	1	3	0	5	5	2
Y.M.C.A. "A"	5	1	4	0	5	12	2
Bengal Club	7	0	7	0	0	20	0

WEEK-END FIXTURES

The following matches will be played during the next week-end.

SHIVAJI PARK, MAHIM

Saturday, June 17, 4-45 p.m.: Young Goans vs. Parel Students.

5-45 p.m.: United Young Friends vs. Crocodiles.

Sunday, June 18, 4-45 p.m.: W.I.A.A. Staff vs. Y.M.C.A. 'B'.

5-45 p.m.: Young Boys vs. Matunga Athletic.

ST. XAVIER'S GROUND, PAREL.

Sunday, June 18, 4-45 p.m.: White Star vs. Burmah Shell.

5-45 p.m.: St. Xavier's College vs. "Times of India."

Cricket At Dhond

(From A Correspondent)

DHOND, June 11.

The Dhond cricket season opened with a fixture between the Railway Indian Institute, Dhond, and the Lonavla Institute. The game resulted in a comfortable victory for the home team.

The visitors, after winning the toss, selected to bat first and with the help of Rashid (29) were able to put up the total of 66. Moghe of the Dhond team bowled well, capturing 5 wickets for 20 runs. Dhond lost 3 good bats for a paltry 12, but the steady batting of Eruch Patel, saved the team from collapse. He compiled a faultless 66. He gave a difficult chance at 62. The side received good assistance from Thakore and Jadhav, who scored 36 and 29 respectively. Dhond closed with 150 for seven, winning by 3 wickets and 84 runs.

GIBRALTAR AS SCENE OF RADIO PLAY

A street in Gibraltar is the scene of most of the action in 'Europa Point,' a play with music that Archie Campbell will soon produce from Daventry. A girl from a luxury yacht anchored off the rock goes ashore alone (her fiance having refused to accompany her), is rescued from a street fight by an English sailor, and falls in love with him. There are emotional complications that lead up to an unexpected ending.

Authors of 'Europa Point'—which will be preceded by a short curtain-raiser—are David Yates Mason and David Farrer, and the music, which is of great importance in conveying the atmosphere of the play, is by Geoffrey Wright.

Trans. 1, June 24, 5-15 a.m.

FOREST WEALTH OF PATIALA

Important Medicinal Drugs Found On Survey

The Patiala State Government has issued the following Press Note with regard to the exploitation of the Forest wealth of the hill territory in the Patiala State:—

The mountainous nature of the area and the lack of proper means of communication had kept the large forests in the hill territory of His Highness' Government, Patiala, running from Pinjour to Tara Devi, from being exploited for commercial purposes. A Scheme to work some of these forests is now under the active consideration of His Highness' Government. A preliminary survey has recently been conducted of the four forest Ranges by Mr. A. K. Ghosh, M.Sc., State Botanist and Vaidya Rattan Pt. Ram Pershad, Raj Vaid, Patiala, and it has been found that these forest areas are rich in certain indigenous drugs used in Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani systems of Medicine. A few of the important drugs which are abundantly in these forests are:—

Digitalis, Hyoscyanms, Belladonna, Stramonium, Valeriam, Gentian, Chirata, Aconite, Indian Sarsaparilla (Allopathic) Dasamul-adi, Astwabargadi, Salep, and Sakakul misri, Musli Rasot, Padamkast, Tagar," etc.

TWO NURSERIES.

It is now proposed to start two nurseries for the cultivation of drug plants on scientific lines and the replantation of such plants which would be taken out from the Forest areas. One of these nurseries would be established at Pinjour (2,000 ft.) and the other at Kufri (8,000 ft.) for the growth of plants which flourish at lower or higher altitudes. The cultivation of Cinchona (both Ledgerina and Succirubra types) and Cloves will be undertaken experimentally in order to find out the suitability of the Patiala State Forests for their cultivation.

It has been found that the Pinjour Range is rich in Catechue—an astringent extract prepared from various plants and used in dying, tanning and medicine. His Highness' Government has decided to develop under its own supervision the catechue industry.

The collection of these drug plants will give employment to a large number of poor villagers of these areas. The work of collection, drying, packing and storing will be done scientifically under expert supervision, and ultimately they would be sold in and out of the State at a minimum price under the seal of the Government ensuring purity and genuineness of the drugs.

NO CONFIDENCE IN ISPAHANI?

Notice Of Resolution By Member Of Muslim League Council

BOMBAY, June 14.

Mr. Aziz H. M. Lalji, member of the Council of the All-India Muslim League has given notice of the following resolution to be moved at the next meeting of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League:—

"In view of the Honorary General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League, Mr. M. M. S. Ispahani, suppressing the name of Mrs. Faiz Tyebji from the list of members of the Council of the All-India Muslim League and instead inserting the name of Mr. Abdul Hamid, who was defeated at the annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League and for various other reasons the Committee of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League has no confidence in the General Secretary".—United Press.

Armed Dacoity In Bihar Village

PATNA, June 14.

Report of a sensational dacoity has just been received here from Madhubani.

It appears that about 25 men, armed with dangerous weapons, raided the house of a landlord in the village of Ladiana. They are alleged to have killed one of the inmates of the house and injured several others, and decamped with booty approximately estimated at Rs. 30,000.

Police investigation is proceeding, and twenty-five suspects have been taken to custody so far.—United Press.

CALCUTTA: Preachers of the Bengal Assam Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Pandit Dulichand Sharma and Pandit Krishnachandra Mazumdar, left for Cuttack on a propaganda tour in connection with the Hyderabad Satyagraha.

Professional Boxing

Phillips To Meet Bailey Over Ten Rounds

Another fistic festival is to be staged this (Thursday) night and Promoter W. Cooper has got together some good material, that augurs, a good nights' scrapping at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall. The bout that tops the bill is the one in which Seaman Vincent Phillips R. I. N. meets Sgt. Bailey, the well-known military boxer from Mhow. Bailey comes with a fine record but he will have a very tough in Phillips. Those who saw Phillips account for Pithawalla hold a very high opinion of this youngster, and it is definitely on the cards that Phillips will climb high with the gaining of experience. He has plenty of pep, and puts across some really heavy stuff with both hands. Sgt. Bailey on the other hand says he will shock the Navy. Well, to-night we will see the Navy and Army do their utmost. A hot bout is a certainly, and the fight is to go 10 rounds.

Boxing fans were anxiously waiting to see Hanumant again in action.

He meets George Cowsell to-night. Both Kids are hot stuff and many a fans' heart will be delighted to see the things we always expect but seldom get.

Ivom Scott, who is known to us as a wrestler, is to put on the gloves with Peter Rocque (G. I. P.) Peter incidentally is making his bow in the paid ring. He is so sanguine that he has agreed to winner-take-all conditions.

Len Oliver, who is the best man at his weight, will oppose Battling Siki. The latter hopes to break Oliver's unbeaten record.

Lesser stars fill the rest of the programme, but I am told they are all hard nuts at the game.

REGIMENTATION OF GOLD IN JAPAN

Shop Windows Will Not Display Jewellery

TOKYO, (By Air Mail).

The Tokyo jewellery stores will not display henceforward in their show windows gold watches, bracelets, rings or any other ornaments containing gold.

This action was decided as an expedient to help the Government to acquire more gold to bolster the Japanese nation's reserve and also to discourage the public from buying gold articles.

All privately owned gold articles, excepting gold teeth, pen points and other items of absolute necessity or from which extraction of the metal is difficult, must be registered with the Japanese Government from July 1 to 5 according to Article 12 of the Gold Production Law in Japan.

Each household and organisation will receive a card from the authorities in which gold articles possessed by them are to be entered. Those who fail to report or make false entries will be liable to fines not exceeding 500 yen.—United Press.

LAHORE CORPORATION BILL

Modelled After Calcutta Measure

SIMLA, June 14.

The "United Press" understands that a Committee of five consisting of Hon. Mr. Khizhar Hyat Khan Tiwana, Minister for Local Self-Government, Mr. Ramchandra, Divisional Commissioner, Mr. Macnabba, Administrative Officer of the Lahore Municipality, and others are engaged in considering the clauses of the proposed Lahore Corporation Bill, said to have been modelled on the Calcutta Corporation Bill which recently raised a storm of controversy in Bengal.

It is understood that the proposed Lahore Bill proposes to extend the system of communal electorate to the scheduled castes and gives to Muslims more representation than their population warrants, besides perpetuating the system of communal electorates in the case of Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims.

It is reported that the Committee have not yet decided whether the Executive Officer of the Corporation should be removable by a vote of the Municipality or by Government alone.—United Press.

HON. MR. NURIE IN AHMEDABAD

Dispute Over Use Of River Water For Irrigation

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, June 14.

The Hon. Mr. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, arrived here this morning. He had a conference with prominent citizens from Dhandhuka in connection with the dispute relating to the distribution of water from the Bhadar river and the question concerning the Vtavali river. The dispute has arisen as a result of the attitude of Limbdi State.

Mr. Nurie then discussed this question with the Collector and other Congress workers. Some Talukdars of Limbdi have also approached Mr. Nurie in this connection.

FATHER OF ENGLISH JOURNALISM

Daniel Defoe, author of "Robinson Crusoe," pioneer of English journalism, political pamphleteer, and 'a wonderful mixture of knave and patriot,' is the inspiration of a forthcoming programme from Daventry. Episodes in his eventful career have been assembled by two young writers, Beatrice Gilbert and Priscilla Schryver, and the programme will be produced by Leslie Stokes.

Some 375 publications are attributed to Defoe. His industry was as remarkable as his vigorous and lucid prose, and in a life of ever varying fortunes there were few experiences that he did not turn into pamphlets or newspaper articles. In 1719 he published the first volume of "The Life and Strange Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, Mariner. The novel was a huge success and brought him enough money to buy 'a very handsome house' in Stoke Newington, where he, his wife, and their three lovely daughters lived in a way described as 'very genteel' But soon, typical of the vicissitudes of his career, he was forced to go into hiding, for reasons which can only be guessed at, and in 1729, aged about seventy, he died 'of a lethargy' in a hovel.

Trans, 2, June 22, 12-45 p.m.

WHEN MERE WATER CEASES TO QUENCH YOUR THIRST OR PLEASE YOUR PALATE,

B. C. P. W.

FRUIT SYRUPS

LEMON: ORANGE: ROSE

STRAWBERRY: RASPBERRY, etc.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 13, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 26, 1358
Parsi: Deh 13, 1308
Hightide: 10-31 22-60
Lowtide: 3-42 16-24
Sunrise: 6h 1m
Sunset: 7h 17m
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
University Senate 2 p.m

Friday, June 16.

University Senate, 2 p.m.

Saturday, June 17.

S. S. 'Cathay' with mails sails at 1 p.m.
Second LL.B. Examination Results, University Buildings, 2 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Parcels for Germany for despatch direct by German steamer per s.s. 'Wolfsburg' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on 17-6-39.

PROHIBITION PROGRAMME

The lorries fitted with loud speakers by the Prohibition Propaganda Board will move in 'F' Ward which is in charge of Dr. S. G. Vengsarkar to-day (Thursday).

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

There will be a public debate in Hindustani on "Jinnah should lead India and not Gandhi", when Mr. H. B. Shaikh will move the proposition and Mr. A. S. Gandhi will oppose it to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m.

GENERAL MOTORS WORKERS' UNION

A general meeting of the members of the General Motors Workers' Union will be held at 6 p.m. to-morrow (Friday) at the R. M. B. High School, Parel. Sjt. M. R. Masani, President of the Union, will preside.

TO-DAY "ZENANA" SHOW at 1-30 p. m.

Rates: As. 4, 9, 14. Rs. 1-2, 1-8, 2-4.

The DIGNITY-Picture of the INDIAN-Screen

"Mother India"

'ROYAL' Jewel No. 8 in COLOURS for WOMEN and their MEN

CAPITOL

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M. Special Arrangement for Trains after the 10 p.m. Show is over!

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30 - 6-30 - 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

LAST DAY!

"ICE FOLLIES of 1939"
starring Joan CRAWFORD • with James STEWART
LEW AYRES • LEWIS STONE • 11-0-H STARS
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE

TO-MORROW!

CAPAD presents

LUPINO LANE in

with Seymour Hicks & Sally Gray

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EROS—"3 Smart Girls Grow Up" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Dark Victory" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Three Musketeers" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bari-Didi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Mother India" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Dodge City" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Kick" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Leather Face" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Premsagar" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"The Mill" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Maya Bazar" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Ladies Only" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

Discourses on "Sree Krishna Leela" daily at 8-45 p.m. in the Asthika Samaj Hall near King's Circle, Matunga by Brahmahasree Sivarama Sastrigal.

'G' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Council of Management of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. in the Committee's Office.

FREE HINDI CLASSES

Free Hindi Classes are being held on Tuesday and Thursday in the evening between 6-30 and 7-30 p.m. in Maratha High School, Opera House, Girgaon.

PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE

The different examinations for the degree of Bhishakwar of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College conducted by Dr. Popat University of Ayurveda will begin from Thursday, the 17th August. The applications should reach on or before the 2nd August with necessary certificates and fees.

NATIONS' LEAGUE OF PEN FRIENDS & YOUNG FOLKS' & BROTHERHOOD

The Head Office of the N. L. P. and Y. F. B. which was upto now at Delhi has now been shifted to Bombay and its present address is Ridge House, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay. The members of the abovementioned League and Brotherhood will please take notice of it.

Bombay Seva Dal

The G. O. C. of the Bombay Seva Dal writes:—

Recruiting work of the volunteers for the ensuing session of the All-India Congress Committee to be held in Bombay on the 24th, 25th and 26th June, 1939, is going on briskly. Friday, the 16th instant is the last day for such enrolment, therefore, those who are prepared to work as volunteers individually or as a corps for these three days are hereby informed to get their names registered at the B. P. C. C. Office, Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, during office hours. Final selections of the volunteers will be made from the applications received during this period on Saturday or Sunday next.

Indian And European Progressive Groups

His Highness the Maharajah Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes will be the principal guest and speaker at a special luncheon meeting of the Indian and European Progressive Groups to-day (Thursday) at 1 p.m. at the Taj Mahal Hotel. Members of both the groups and their guests are requested to take their tickets from the Taj. Luncheon fees have been kept at Rs. 2 per head and separate tables may be reserved for parties.

This will be the first of a series of monthly luncheon meetings the groups propose to hold in the future with a view to giving members and their guests more facilities of social contact than are available at the usual evening gatherings.

Role Of Protective Relays

Mr. N. Subramaniam of the International General Electric Co. (India) Ltd., in his address to the B. E. S. T. Apprentices at a meeting held on Wednesday, in the Conference Hall of Electric House, emphasised the hazards caused to a continuous supply of electrical energy by short circuits caused by failure of insulation, and the value of protective relays to ensure efficient and undisturbed system operation.

Continuing, he spoke as follows:—

"The elements that make up the complete system are: generators, transforming or converting apparatus, buses, transmission lines, distribution circuits, and utilization apparatus. These elements are connected in most cases by circuit breakers so that the opening of one or more breakers isolates an element from the rest of the system.

Differential protection is the most positive selective principle. It is at the present time limited to equipment terminating at points relatively close together. Selectivity can also be obtained by graded time-overcurrent relays."

Mandvi Municipal Election Case Adjourned

The Mandvi Municipal Election case which was due for hearing on Wednesday before Mr. Kurva Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, was adjourned till June 21.

'BLOCS' IN CONGRESS

Mr. Sardesai's Lectures

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHULIA, (By Mail.)

Mr. S. G. Sardesai, a member of the A.-I.C.C. and Dhulia representative of the M.P.C.C. delivered a series of interesting and instructive lectures on the history of the Congress and the different currents of thoughts, at present visible, in the ranks of Congress. He analysed the present political situation in the country and stressed the need of national solidarity. He also explained in full, as to why Gandhiji was entrusted to lead the country in the present crisis even by the Leftist elements in the country.

Condemning the attitude of the Royists, who were out to destroy Gandhism instead of putting up a fight against Imperialism, Mr. Sardesai paid tribute to the tireless services Gandhiji had rendered to the country during the last twenty years.

Tea Garden Labour Inquiry Committee's Tour

SHILLONG, June 14

The Tea Garden Labour Enquiry Committee constituted by the Assam Government will commence its tour from June 17. In the course of the tour the Committee proposes to visit Silchar in the Surma Valley and Ledo, Margherita, Doomdooma, Panitola, Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Nowgong, Tezpur and Gauhati in the Assam Valley. All these are prominent tea areas of the province.

The Committee concludes its tour, according to the present programme, on August 31.—United Press

Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali Scholarships Granted

The Committee of Management of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali had this year received in all 527 applications from students from the different parts of the country for loan scholarships (as against 463 received last year), out of which 186 were granted after careful scrutiny, though are still pending disposal. The following is a rough classification of the scholarships granted:—

(I) POST-GRADUATE EDUCATION:—One scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem.

(II) COLLEGE EDUCATION (Arts and Science Courses):—32 scholarships of the aggregate sum of Rs. 260 per mensem.

(III) TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION:—25 scholarships of the aggregate sum of Rs. 238 per mensem.

(IV) SECONDARY EDUCATION:—102 scholarships of the aggregate sum of Rs. 401 per mensem.

(V) PRIMARY EDUCATION:—14 scholarships of the aggregate sum of Rs. 35 per mensem.

(VI) WIDOWS' EDUCATION:—12 scholarships of the aggregate sum of Rs. 92 per mensem.

TOTAL:—186 scholarships of the aggregate sum of Rs. 1,051 per mensem.

Local Bodies Committee

The Secretary to the Committee to Examine affairs of Local Bodies in the Mofussil writes:—

The Kale Committee, appointed by the Government of Bombay to inquire into the affairs of the Local bodies in the mofussil, have invited, among others, the representatives of the local bodies in the Bombay Suburban District, the President of the Kolaba District Local Board and Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, M. L. A., for giving oral evidence before the Committee to-morrow noon at the offices of the Committee.

The evidence is open to the Press.

City's Health Returns

The health returns of Bombay during the 23rd week of 1939, i.e. the week ended 10th June, 1939, were as under:—

The total mortality 490 was the same as last week and the death rate registered was 21.9 on the Census population of 1931 which compares favourably with that for the 23rd week of 1938, viz. 584 and the death rate 26.1. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 560 and the death rate 25.1

Out of the total deaths, 125 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, smallpox caused 42 attacks (including one imported from Kandivali and 5 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent. There were 11 deaths from Typhoid. Cerebro-spinal fever caused 2 attacks (including one imported from Ghatkopar) and 2 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 583 as against 690 for the 23rd week of 1938 and 593 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1934-1938).

DRINK — THE RUIN OF HOMES.

THEN o-o-oh!

"I used to suffer from the most dreadful headaches—I woke up feeling only half alive and I had no energy for my work. I was very worried because I thought I should lose my job as well as my health."

NOW ha-ha-ha

"Now everything is different. I discovered Kruschen Salts just in time. After the first bottle my headaches disappeared completely. Very soon I was feeling much fitter, and now I am always full of energy—I take a real pleasure in my work and leisure."

Headaches are nearly always due to a disordered stomach, and to the unsuspected retention in the system of stagnating waste material which poisons the blood. Remove these poisons—prevent them forming again—and you'll never have to worry any more. And that is just how Kruschen Salts brings swift and lasting relief from headaches.

You can obtain Kruschen Salts from all chemists, stores and bazars.

YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING!

BAD FOOTBALL

R. A. Deservingly Concede One Point

A poor show—this amply describes Wednesday's tie in the Harwood League and South Kanara were not to blame for the pettiness.

To start with Mr. Eagle did not seem to have the eagle eye a referee is supposed to have. Next, the 14th Heavy Battery R. A. dimmed further a none-too-bright a reputation that they possess in soccer circles. In fact, it was their nasty football that deprived them of full points. They held the lead, and were on top generally, but deliberately fouling when South Kanara had a likely opening made the referee grant a penalty and this put the teams on terms. Our local Indian sides might well learn a lesson from the Calcutta Clubs. There they give a military side as much as they get, with the result, they find tamer opponents. Dirty play is in no way advocated; but equal dash and hustle is called for from both sides. In an otherwise gallant side, it is hard to record, that M. D. Shetty and V. M. Salian (Junior) were timid and were disinclined to do their bit.

The Artillery by drawing, forfeited a valuable point and put South Lancs "D" in a happy position as far as the Senior League table goes. They carry very little sympathy in their slide downwards. Once more the only man in the military side that deserves mention is MacDermott. He is the best man on the side, and never lets nastiness creep in, as his other colleagues do.

The heroes on the Indian side were D. M. Mandon and D. N. Suvarna, the backs. Even after the equaliser when the R. A. forwards pressed with their halfbacks close on their heels, the South Kanara defence was comparatively unruffled. Passes rained into the penalty area but Mandon and Suvarna were equal to things, and Mandon, especially, deserved the greater applause he drew. Others who played well were S. T. Kundar, right half, Prabhakar and Pushpraj, centre-forward and inside-left respectively.

During the hour the soldiers enjoyed more of the play, but, if anything, South Kanara were not disgraced. The Artillery had more scoring chances. It was on off-day for Lord as the openings he got were generally wasted by misdirected shots.

THE GAME

South Kanara opened with one man short. The Artillery visited the civilian area first, where Lord put across a high shot, that went well over. At the other end South Kanara received a corner. Pushpraj sent in disgracefully. Shrinivas wasted another corner. Salian (Junior) in the next minute sent in a delightful effort from 35 yards out, which veered a bit too much and went wide. South Kanara maintained pressure for a while. Then came the gunners' turn and Cawley was unfortunate with a nice header that he put in off a pass from Smith. The South Kanara had an anxious six minutes, and Karkara had his work cut out. Two good openings were thrown away one by Lord and another by Smith. Lord was again guilty and the Artillery lost another opportunity. Pushpraj if he had steadied himself would have scored in the 20th minute, with only Drynan to beat he hesitated and Rush deprived him of the ball. Lord seemed to be playing under an unlucky star, as another opening was just thrown away by him. Half-time came with the score love-all. In the second minute of the late half Mr. Eagle gave a corner, which surprised the gunners themselves. Immediately before this a South Kanara defender had been deliberately fouled, and when the whistle blew everybody thought it was for the infringement—Mr. Eagle, however, was just capping a weak and poor display of refereeing. The "R. A." found the net from the corner kick, no one could say who scored. This did not help the Artillery a jot. A lot of nasty football received its due, when a penalty was awarded for a deliberate foul by a back. Mandon smashed the ball in. This upset the R. A. and they were hot at it to retrieve their lost advantage. They might have earned their objective if rough tactics and some over anxiousness had not made the attackers do the wrong thing in the goal-mouth. South Kanara were hard pressed and the very much wet ball appeared to be heavy for them. Two corners to the Artillery failed to change the situation. The South Kanara forwards were spoiling things when they were let thrqugh, they had a penchant for getting off-side. Of and on at least two players were caught lying far too high up.

South Kanara were dealing with real hot raids and Mandon was proving a stalwart. This back was keeping his left position valiantly and oft gave his companion on the right valuable assistance. The soldiers despite their hustle and bustle had to be contented with a draw, two goals being shared.

Result:—

14TH HEAVY BATTERY R. A.	1 goal
SOUTH KANARA	1 goal

Teams:—

14TH HEAVY BATTERY R. A.: Drynan, Rush and Brack; Thorley, MacDermott and Higgins; Smith, Lord, Cowley, Perry and Eurgess.

SOUTH KANARA SPORTS ASSOCIATION: Karkara; Suvarna and Mandon; Kundar, Salian and Shetty; Salian (Junior), Bangera, Frabhakar, Pushpraj and Shrinivas.

TO-DAY'S GAME

Y.M.C.A. v. B.E.S.T., Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

Prof. H. S. Roy Of Khalsa College, Matunga, who has returned from a study tour in U. S. A. & Europe.

CONGRESSMAN ELECTED

Belgaum District Local Board President

BELGAUM, June 14

Mr. K. S. Patil, M.L.A. President of the Belgaum District Congress Committee was elected President of the Belgaum District Local Board for three years at a special meeting of the Board held this evening

Fortyseven out of 49 members present (of whom 42 are Congressmen) voted for Mr. Patil's election. —A. P.

TICKETS FOR A. I. C. C. MEETING

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:

The arrangements for the meeting of the A.I.C.C. are now nearing completion and the tickets for visitors are ready for sale. There are tickets of various denominations, the highest being of Rs. 100 and the cheapest of Rs. 3 for the whole session. In between these, there are tickets of Rs. 25, Rs. 10, and Rs. 5 each.

In view of the monsoon and the possible inconvenience which is likely to be caused to visitors, as a result of the squatting arrangements, we are providing chairs for every class of visitors. The Congress workers, including the Sevikas of the Bombay Seva Dal of the B.P.C.C., will be visiting Bazars and commercial associations for the purpose of selling tickets. We have to appeal to those persons who are in a position to buy these tickets to help the B.P.C.C. in the task which we have undertaken. Tickets can be had from the office of the B.P.C.C. at any time during office hours.

Tickets of Rs. 10 and over will entitle the holder to a reserved seat. It is, therefore, in the interest of the buyers to buy them as early as they can.

There is a daily ticket of Rs. 2, which will be sold at the counter at the Gowalia Tank Maidan.

The representatives of the press will also be given admission cards for the session. These can be had on application from the B.P.C.C. Office.

FORWARD BLOC CONFERENCE

A meeting of the sympathisers and supporters of "The Congress Forward Bloc" Conference will be held on Saturday the 17th instant at 3 p.m. at Framji Cawasji Institute, Dhobi Talao to complete the arrangements about the conference and also for the reception of its President Subhas Chandra Bose. All are cordially invited to attend.

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SWORDPLAY! HORSEPLAY! SONGS!

DON AMECHE and THE RITZ BROTHERS in A Musical Comedy Version of ALEXANDRE DUMAS'

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

BRAND NEW FILM never SHOWN BEFORE!

BETTE DAVIS

DARK VICTORY

EXCELSIOR

4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

NEW EMPIRE

LAST THREE SHOWS AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

ERROL FLYNN
OLIVIA De HAVILLAND
IN
"DODGE CITY"

IN TECHNICOLOUR
A WARNER BROS.' PICTURE

Rajkot Muslims Observe "Bhavnagar Day"

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, June 14

Muslims observed "Bhavnagar Day" with partial 'Hartal' from 2 to 6 p.m. A procession was taken out from Jumma Masjid with placards and bearing words "Face strongly injustice"

About two hundred Muslims participated. Dada Haji Vali and Abdul Rahim Marfani leading the procession.

Telephone No. 22037 Telegrams: "CHRONICLE."
Post Box 322. Registered No. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1939

A WORD TO THE PRINCES

The Princes' rejection of the draft Instrument of Accession has naturally disconcerted Imperialists both in India and Britain. The "Times" puts it mildly when it says that the Princes "have disappointed some expectations." But the paper still hopes that they are only bargaining for better terms, that the Princes' Conference represents only "the particular demand of individual rulers," and that "official individual decisions" may yet be more hopeful than that of the informal conference. It may be conceded that all the Princes do not fully endorse the present decision of the conference. Though the draft resolution of the Conference was first unanimously adopted by an earlier meeting of the Princes present, it was finally adopted by the fuller conference of Rulers and their Representatives, not unanimously, but only "nem con." It is not binding on those Princes whose representatives have not voted for it. But the present decision will not make it easy for those Princes who are sympathetic towards the Federal scheme to accept the draft Instrument as it is. It is possible, however, for certain individual Princes, whose particular demands are simple, to come to a settlement with the British Government.

Autocracy Doomed

Whatever may be the Princes' final decision, it is clear that they are striving, to barricade their internal autocracy against the progress of democracy that must be inevitable under Federation. The "Times" naively suggests that they "will do well to recognise that the good faith of British Government is better protection than any legal formula." Is it suggested that even the Princes do not sufficiently recognise the good faith of the British Government? If so, what is the cause? However, the Princes will perhaps contend that it is better any day to rely on a legal formula as well as on the good faith of the British Government. The question remains as to what precisely is sought to be protected. If it is autocracy, it is doomed. It cannot be saved either by the good faith of British Government—whatever its value after its recent manifestations in Europe—or by ten thousand legal formulas. The real question is whether the institution of Princes is to remain. Princes with any insight will themselves admit that it can remain only as constitutional monarchy, differences of opinion being only about the number of months or years within which the present autocracy is to be reformed into constitutional monarchy. If the Princes realise this, they may judge for themselves whether in this transformation they should rely more on their own people or on any non-Indian agency.

Halting Reforms

The Princes are recognising, though not fast enough, that their position is precarious unless they come to terms with their people about constitutional reforms. They are, therefore coming out, one after another, with a few make-believe reforms that are anything but a step towards real responsible government. Among the latest in the field is the Maharaja of Gwalior who has just announced certain reforms providing for a legislature of two Houses, only one having an elected majority, to pass resolutions, initiate legislation and discuss certain heads of the budget. But the resolutions are not binding on the Ruler, whose reserve powers are extraordinary and include vetoing any legislation, certifying any Bill and passing any "emergency" legislation at his own sweet ill. The object of the reforms is only "the increasing association of the people with the administration" by appointing "a Minister," who however, is not responsible to the legislature. These reforms, as we have suggested before, are not even a step towards real responsible government. They cannot help any settlement with the people. If on the other hand, the Princes frankly accept responsible government as the objective and immediately grant a substantial instalment, it may, as Gandhiji suggests, lead to at least a temporary settlement. Gandhiji is the one man who would sincerely befriend the Princes as well as the people and who can "deliver the goods." If the Princes are wise, they should lose no time in seeking his grievance in the baffling problem that confronts them.

WHAT IS GANDHIJI'S Outstanding Contribution?

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Monday.
June 5.

Writing about Mahatma Gandhi as the greatest Indian since Buddha only a week ago in a London newspaper, John Gunther suggested that no more difficult or enigmatic character can easily be conceived than him. "He is a slippery fellow", he added, without meaning any disrespect. Gunther asked us "to consider some of the contradictions, some of the puzzling points of contrast in his career and character".

*

About four weeks ago Rosita Forbes, who met Gandhiji for the first time, when he visited London, and again chatted with him a few years ago in India, wrote in a Sunday newspaper here that once she asked him what he most wanted in life. She expected the answer would be "to serve India". Gandhiji looked at her with blind eyes and said, "Peace". Rosita Forbes thinks that that would only be his need at one moment, because she thinks "his is a chaotic mind, complex as the many limbed figures of his own gods. His actions, ideas and speeches are equally contradictory. At one moment he is an ardent pacifist, resisting every occupation more violent than that of spinning; at another he insists, "Disarmament means the emasculation of a nation". Honest certainly, and intelligent, but a self-centred mystic, he lives regretfully in one world, and dreams of another—'When we are free we shall have peace'."

*

We are familiar with similar views when we come across European writers discussing Gandhiji. It would have been useful, therefore, if the Hindu Association of Europe, which invited Sir Sarvapelle Radhakrishnan yesterday afternoon at the Conway Hall to speak on "Gandhi", had made special effort to secure the presence of as many English writers as it could at yesterday's meeting held under the chairmanship of Dr. K. M. Pardhy. No doubt for a Sunday afternoon, the attendance was satisfactory and there were present not only Hindus but a number of Muslims, Parsees, Christians and Jews. Sir Sarvapelle was given a rousing reception when Dr. Pardhy attempted to "introduce" him. He was cheered again when he explained why he had decided to speak to them on "Gandhi".

*

"My reason was", he said, "Gandhi, as a matter of fact, will be completing his 70th year this October. That is an occasion which is appropriate, I felt, to try and speak something about him. The other reason which prompts me to speak on "Gandhi" to-day is that whenever he is asked to say about the inspiration of his life, he always says 'religion is the inspiration of my life'. We all know, in fact the whole world knows, of Gandhi as a great political leader—one who has loosened and broken chains of a big nation. He is responsible for big political upheavals. That is how he is known to the world at large. He always gives you the answer that 'there are many people who are politicians assuming the religion of God but I am a politician assuming man as religion and God. He points out that it is his desire to bring the two—God and man—together. We all know that politicians don't want to consider themselves religious. So they either withdraw from it and see mankind's social agony. They will always use religion to defend their actions. Gandhi's great attempt, on the other hand, is not to degrade but to uplift political ideals, in other words, to introduce religion in politics. The inspiration of his public activities is religion, unlike other politicians."

*

Referring to the present day Europe, Sir Sarvapelle said "I am aware that half of Europe today is practically denied religion and there will be men who will say why do you still talk about the force of religion today!" But I should like to ask them whether whatever is happening before our very eyes and those who are responsible for it, have they got the power to destroy what God has made. You may destroy Church, you may destroy temple, you may destroy civilization, you may destroy everything that a humanity has created but would it be possible for you to destroy the soul of man! Is it possible for a human being to destroy soul? If you raise that question you will have to say that you cannot make human beings give up religion. Animals are not religious, so also sub-human beings are not religious. But once a human being has got inspiration then certain problems at once arise. Man then raises the question 'Why should I stiffen, grow old and die?' Animal does not raise such a question."

*

The 'problem of religion", continued Sir Sarvapelle, "arose in Buddha's mind, when he saw a sick man, an old man and a mendicant. Only men can raise the question 'why should I grow old, fall ill, why should I die'. Men alone has the power to depart from social tissues. That power of selfishness is something possibly only for man. There are no selfish animals but there are selfish men. There is no anxiety, there is no oppressive sense in animal life. In a human being there is violence, producing discord There is 'bhaya', 'himsa' and 'ashanti' in a human being. Therefore man says: I must get back to normality of perfect animal nature. It is essential for me to win it at higher level! So he feels. The three characteristic features of a religious soul are freedom from 'Bhaya', freedom from 'Himsa' and freedom from "Ashanti'. The 'Geeta' says do not fear That is a mark of a religious man. Man with a religious inspiration wants to live with equity with other souls. So then you will find that a truly religious man is one who is free from fear, from violence and from the absence of peace. Can this inspiration be destroyed from man? Can you destroy the craving for these three characteristics which are located in your heart? That is the question.

*

"Perhaps, each one of us", said Sir Sarvapelle, "has had some moments when we are lifted up to supreme air, moments when we feel in contact with the eternal. When we are in contact with the universal reality then we find immortality. If you merely lead animal life, you are not living life which is truly religious, which is essentially man's life. Until you are able to rise to that feeling you have not fulfilled your destiny. At the bottom there is emptiness.

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 1.)

> **"'To be simple, to be true, to be gentle and loving; to serve great beings; to serve life instead of death, says Gandhi, is my mission in life'. I don't think anything like this has ever been taught or said since the world began".**
>
> **—SIR SARVAPELLE RADHAKRISHNAN**

Sir C. Y. Chintamani's paper notes with approval the "sound advice" given to Dacca workers by Srijut Subhas Bose to the effect that 'Indian millowners and industrialists had to carry on amidst great difficulties and handicaps and that, therefore, the labourers should not demand such privileges as would ruin Indian industries."

Forward, the 'Forward Bloc,' forward!

* * * *

"Not all the treaties in the world," assures the "Manchester Guardian," are going to save the Indian States, unless they will make considerable efforts to save themselves."

What, in the name of Princely commonsense, and divine right of the Order, is the paper blithering?

The "Manchester Guardian" must be banned out of the Indian States.

* * * *

Five Arabs were murdered near Haifa by a party of men dressed in European clothes. The Arabs allege that the murderers were Jews but, says Jerusalem, there is no independent (sic) corroboration of the allegation.

Since they were not Jews, and since they quite obviously could not be British soldiers or Nasha-shibi patriots it is duly proved that the European dressed murderers were the Grand Mufti's men who raided their own village to finish off their own men. Q.E.D.

* * * *

"The arrow has left the bow" declares a Japanese militarist.

Let's hope Chamberlain doesn't receive it with hands raised high up, umbrella in one, top hat in the other.

* * * *

The Tokio War Office has informed the people of Japan that "it will take another two or three years to suppress the anti-Japanese armies in China".

That is to say, they hope to take another two years returning home bag and baggage—or rather without either—from China, of course, as conquerors of the victorious Chinese.

* * * *

Britons in Tientsin are reported to be determined to stick out the blockade in their Concession.

But won't they thereby foul their Premier's pretty nest?

* * * *

Describing the Tientsin position as serious, Mr. R. A. Butler, added, however, that "it was hoped that a settlement could still be reached".

By letting the Japanese reach out and help themselves to the Settlements?

* * * *

"I don't like your heart action", said the family doctor to the young man. "But, of course, you've had some previous trouble with angina pectoris".

The youth heaved a deep sigh.

"Yes, doctor, I have", he replied; "but you haven't got her name quite right".

"The Arrow Has Left...."

News from 'Japanese' China is grave indeed. In a sense it is also welcome. It puts Britain to a decisive test, to say nothing of the fact that it constitutes the best circumstantial evidence of a realisation on the part of the aggressor that the "China Incident" is all but lost. It has long been an open secret that the objective of Japan in pin-pricking the Foreign Powers—the exclusion of Russia and America from the operations is rather a significant Japanese compliment to Anglo-French policy of yielding "appeasement"—was two-fold: to seize foreign interests and to blackmail the Powers into withdrawing even the "diplomatic" support that they are rendering to China. The campaign against "Chinese terrorism" and the consequential demand for the surrender of so-called "assassins" was merely a tactical first move: if it succeeded it would constitute a precedent for bigger things, if it failed it would constitute an excuse for bigger trouble. Which has come.

The British compromise proposals have, therefore, been rejected. As a Tokio journal says: "What Japan is aiming at is not the question of British Concessions in Tientsin alone. She has taken up the question of the Foreign Concessions in China generally, and, further more, that of the Far Eastern policies of Great Britain and France" (with the supreme courage characteristic of the bully, Russia and America are excluded). This is officially confirmed by the Japanese proclamation criticising British help to China and demanding "co-operation with Japan in establishing a new order in East Asia.....". The mask is finally off. More. As a spokesman of the Japanese garrison declares "the arrow has already left the bow." It certainly has. How are Britain and France going to receive the arrow? Press comments in London and Paris indicate that both the countries are only too fully aware of the reasons and implications of the Japanese move and the issues at stake. It is an open challenge which Japan, in her desperation, has risked as a last throw to win or lose. The challenge is unavoidable. This they all seem to realise. But what is not quite clear yet is whether they will meet it or choose the only other alternative: an ignoble surrender of their own interests and dignity as also of, so far as they are concerned, China.

Planning For Defence—II

(By M. S. Namjoshi)

Since planning according to communist methods is discarded by almost all nations. National Socialistic planning in Germany which is a recent and a new idea may be allowed a chance of experiment by other Powers.

Italy and Japan are following the same policy as Germany. They are also "have-not" nations and are friends and allies of Germany. So the British Empire is threatened by a dangerous combination. Not only Britain but all the units in the British Empire are threatened. Britain herself is compelled to adopt National Socialistic methods in economic planning, and she will try to impose the national socialistic methods on her Empire units. This is quite possible in India, which is still technically a dependency of Britain.

We need not, however, trouble our heads to find out what the British Government will do in England. We know this much that their plans of national service are taking almost the same shape as the Nazi methods. Here we are mainly concerned with what the British Government will attempt to do in India. This may or may not be done with the consent of the Central Indian Legislature. It will be done through

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

French Folly

The French, for all their vaunted liberalism, are in no way behind Great Britain in Imperialist greed. Unanimous resolutions of the Chamber, announcing the French Deputies' determination to defend the integrity of "Our Empire" are not the only instance. A more glaring example is the position with regard to Syria. In spite of solemn pledges to the Syrians, made after a due and prolonged reign of ruthless terror, the French are determined to cheat the Nationalists and to rob them of the birthright which they, too, had themselves conceded. And they are doing so in the usual mean manner common to Imperialists. They are, that is, making an Independent National Government impossible. If the Syrians possess the necessary grit, as we believe they do, they will one day win their cherished goal in spite of French might and Imperialist subtleties. But in the meantime France and Britain between them are preparing a very dangerous enemy, indeed, for themselves by antagonising the Arab world so cynically.

Weizmann's 'Protest'

Dr. Chaim Weizmann is naturally disappointed and indignant. During the war, the famous Zionist leader prepared a poison gas and offered the formula for the price of Palestine. The very honourable gentlemen who were offered the poison gas readily promised to pay the price because neither Palestine nor the people concerned belonged to them. We understand, we repeat, Dr. Weizmann's disappointment at discovering that—owing entirely to the uncalled-for intervention of that infernal nuisance, the people of the country—his dream was not to materialise. And we sympathise with him. But what we cannot appreciate is his "protest" to the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations. It is really cruelty to the Jews to seek to exploit their pathetic plight in Nazi and Fascist countries for the furtherance of his personal obsessions. For, Palestine emphatically does not solve their problem. Even if doors were thrown wide open, Palestine could not absorb at the present stage even a fraction of refugees, actual and prospective. Their problem is not the gradual Zionisation of Palestine,—an impossibility—but immediate asylum and relief to lakhs of men, women and children whose life *to-day* is untolerable hell.

Denial Of Truth

Even more reprehensible is the attitude which the British Government and their agents are persisting in. In a statement before the Mandates Commission. Mr. Moody, the British representative, is reported to have reiterated an earlier suggestion made by Mr. MacDonald in the House of Commons. "The immediate Jewish reaction" said Mr. Moody, "was perceived to be hostile, *but it was too early to define the Arab attitude.*" (Our italics). In the face of obvious facts the British Government cannot be considered to be ignorant of the true situation, as regards Arab reactions to the White Paper both in Palestine and outside—another instance of this reaction is the latest condemnation of the White Paper by the Iraq Regent. The British statement is, therefore, nothing less than a gross perversion of facts deliberately indulged in. This blatant denial of truth is not only a cynical injustice to the Arabs of Palestine but an insult to the Arab States. The motive of British Imperialism in behaving thus is manifest, but what Britain forgets is that she can deceive none and that, ultimately, she will fail.

Industrial Housing In Bombay

Some improvement in the Bombay Government's Industrial Housing Scheme is indicated by the report of the Scheme for the year 1937-38. The report shows that out of the 16,524 rooms and shops included in the 207 Development Chawls 9,914 were occupied during the year, as compared with 8,765 in the previous year. Further improvement will soon be evident as Government have sanctioned Rs. 4 1|2 lakhs for the year 1938-39 for further amenities like playgrounds and apparatus for children, radios and reading rooms. Social workers have also been appointed to advise the tenants in the matter of sanitation and cleanliness. A number of literacy classes for adults have been started in these chawls during the last few weeks and now they are all under the direct control of Government. These classes may well be made centres of useful and interesting instruction with the help of the magic lantern, reading rooms and libraries and otherwise.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Your neighbour's boy is a crying shame.

A full moon is more attractive than a full man.

Every dog isn't a bird dog, but every cat is a bird cat.

Soon the seashore lobster will be coming in with the under toe.

Few rich men with poor relations believe in the art of healing by touch.

With her first engagement ring a girl imagines life for her has just begun.

"Key" Ministers On War Path

Japan To Pursue "Vigorous Policy" Towards Foreign Concessions

TOKYO, June 14.

Sir Robert Craigie visited Mr. Arita in the afternoon to discuss the situation in Tientsin. Baron Hiranuma, Mr. Arita and Lt.-General Itagaki conferred for several hours to-day.

Later the Domei Agency announced that the three "Key" Ministers decided to "pursue a vigorous policy towards the Foreign Concessions in China including those and Tientsin which have been turned into bases to assist the Chiang-Kai-Shek regime".

TIENTSIN SEARCH.

Dispatches from Tientsin state that the streets leading to the British and French Concession were jammed with traffic waiting to pass the search posts and ques of pedestrians were lining up. It is stated that all persons entering and leaving the Concessions are treated alike—irrespective of their nationality.—Reuter.

JAPAN WANTS BR. CO-OPERATION

(Continued from page 1.)

"Japan's determination to cope with it.

Stringent Searching

TOURING THE CONCESSION BOUNDARIES, REUTERS SAW LONG QUEUS WAITING AT SEVEN POINTS WHERE SEARCHING WAS CARR OUT. GERMANS AND IT. NS EXPERIENCED LITTLE DIFFICULTY AT THE HANDS OF THE JAPANESE OFFICIALS BUT BRITONS WERE CLOSELY SEARCHED AND QUESTIONED AND THEIR DOCUMENTS SCRUTINISED.

SOME CHINESE WERE STRIPPED OF THEIR CLOTHING IN THE GUARD ROOMS. THE PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS HAVE ROCKETED. SOME RISING 22 PER CENT

Ominous Situation

The Tientsin situation becomes more and more ominous, says the "Daily Herald". If the Japanese are intent not on trying the alleged Chinese terrorists but on undermining and destroying the status of the settlement itself then the challenge becomes one involving the whole British position in the Far East.

The "Daily Telegraph" considers that the Japanese are trying to save "their face" at the expense of a third power because of the slow progress in their attempt to subjugate China and says that it is important that Britain should not accept the anti-British activities without protest or allow the withdrawal of the protection which her forces at hand exercise .Still less should any satisfaction be given to Japanese hopes that Britain may be bluffed from the financial and diplomatic support afforded to Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek's Government.

French Press OnCrisis

Writing on the events in Tientsin "Le Jour Echo d'Paris" commentator M. Pobers says that there is reason to believe that Japan whose military prestige has been seriously impaired by the recent Chinese successes is seeking to take revenge on the interests of the Western Powers in the occupied provinces.

"Lepoqu" commentator M. Donnadeu says "It is difficult to say precisely what Japan wants; certainly they would wish Britain and France to refuse protection to the Chinese and doubtless would also like to see the end of the system of concessions but perhaps they are simply carrying out orders from Berlin and Rome.

Another Blow To British Trade

The Japanese blockade of the British and French concessions in Tientsin is another stroke delivered to British trade in the Far East and another provocation is added to the long list of anti-British moves by Japanese troops since the war with China was launched, says the "Daily Telelegraph and Morning Post."

The newspaper refers to the death of Mr. Tinkler and the arrest of Col. Spear under detention law, and says that their cumulative effect after an incident such as the interference with the "Ranpura" leaves an uneasy impression that the new outbreak of anti-British outrages is being deliberately encouraged. The unwillingness of the Western powers to be drawn into the Far Eastern hostilities has been made so amply evident that Japan has exploited to the full the patience the British Government has exercised but the recrudescence of incidents appears to have quite a definite object; it seems that the slow progress of Japan's attempt to subjugate China is becoming too noticeable to both Japanese and Chinese eyes and it may be thought prudent to seek the re-establishment of "face" at the expense of a third power.

Unpleasant and tragic in some instances as have been the recent anti-British activities they are a sign of Japanese weakness rather than strength. It is important for the British Government and the representatives on the spot not to accept them without protest or allow the withdrawal of protection which our forces at hand can exercise. Still less should any satisfaction be given to Japanese hopes that we may be bluffed off the financial diplomatic support afforded to Chiang-Kai Shek's Government.—Reuter.

IMPOSSIBLE TO ALTER PROGRAMME

TIENTSIN, June 14.

BARRICADES MANNED BY ARMED JAPANESE TROOPS BLOCK ALL BUT TWO ROADS LEADING TO THE BRITISH CONCESSION ON WHICH A BLOCKADE WAS IMPOSED PROMPTLY AT 0.5 LOCAL TIME.

ONE OF THE ROADS REMAINING OPEN IS RESERVED FOR INCOMING AND THE OTHER FOR OUTGOING TRAFFIC.

LOCAL JAPANESE MILITARY AUTHORITIES ARE UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE INFORMED BRITISH AUTHORITIES LATE LAST NIGHT THAT WHILE APPRECIATING THE SPIRIT IN WHICH THE BRITISH PROPOSAL FOR A MIXED COMMISSION WAS MADE THEY FELT IT HAD COME RATHER LATE.

THE JAPANESE HAD MADE ALL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BLOCKADE AND IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO ALTER THE PROGRAMME AT SUCH SHORT NOTICE.—REUTER.

JAPAN CHALLENGES WESTERN POWERS

TOKYO, JUNE 13.

"YOMIURI SHIMBUN" COMMENTING ON THE BRITISH COMPROMISE PROPOSALS STATES "WHAT JAPAN IS AIMING AT IS NOT THE QUESTION OF BRITISH CONCESSIONS IN TIENTSIN ALONE. SHE HAS TAKEN UP THE QUESTION OF THE FOREIGN CONCESSIONS IN CHINA GENERALLY AND FURTHERMORE THAT OF THE FAR EASTERN POLICIES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.—REUTER.

JAPANESE RELEASE ONE BUT ARREST ANOTHER

TIENTSIN, June 14

The Canadian Eric Mayell was arrested by the Japanese on the International Bridge following reports that he was taking photographs.

Major Law has been released.—Reuter

JAPANESE REVERSES IN SHANSI

CHUNGKING, June 14.

The Japanese have suffered serious setbacks in South Shansi, the scene of major operations since the beginning of June, according to a military spokesman.

The Japanese occupied Maotsintu and Pinglu after three days' bitter fighting but were driven out with heavy losses. At the same time the Chinese recaptured Liulin and Chungtu in West Shansi.—Reuter.

Russia's Firm Stand

Guarantee For Baltic States Must Be Included

MOSCOW, JUNE 14.

ON THE EVE OF MR. STRANG'S ARRIVAL, THE "PRAVDA", THE CHIEF ORGAN OF THE KREMLIN, COMMENTING ON THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR AN ANGLO-FRENCH-SOVIET ALLIANCE AGAIN INSISTS THAT LATVIA, ESTONIA AND FINLAND MUST ACCEPT RUSSIAN GUARANTEE.

THE "PRAVDA" ARGUES THAT PRESERVATION OF NEUTRALITY OF THE BALTIC STATES IS OF VITAL INTEREST FOR THE SAFETY OF THE SOVIET UNION. IT CONTENDS THAT THE BALTIC STATES NEED A TRIPARTITE GUARANTEE BECAUSE THEY COULD NOT RESIST AGGRESSION.

The newspaper attacks Baltic Governments and hints that the Lithuanian and Finnish Foreign Ministers M. Selter and M. Erkko who reacted vehemently against Russian guarantee was probably due to German influence declaring that in their case "we are confronted with a misunderstanding or a badly concealed desire to blow up the defence front of peaceful powers against aggression."—Reuter.

POPE SHOULD TAKE INITIATIVE

Hungarian Suggestion For Peace In Europe

BUDAPEST, June 14.

A proposal that the Pope should take the initiative for convening a conference of the Great Powers for the settlement of Europe's problems was put forward by the Regent, Admiral Horthy, in a speech opening the new Parliament.

The time for negotiations had perhaps arrived, Admiral Horthy said, but it was difficult to take the initial step. If the highest and most unselfish quarter. His Holiness the Pope, would make the proposal for calling together the Great Powers to consider concrete problems that would be the best way out.—Reuter.

MOSCOW PRESS MUM OVER STRANG'S VISIT

British Emissary To Seek Interview With Molotov

MOSCOW, June 14.

Mr. Strang arrived by train from Warsaw and was met by M. Rosh, Chief of the Third Western Department of the Foreign Office, M. Pontikov, Deputy Chief Protocol and Counsellor and the Second Secretary to the British Embassy. Higher Soviet officials were absent because Mr. Strang lacks ministerial rank

After conferring with Sir William Seeds, Mr. Strang is expected to seek an interview immediately with M. Molotov. He will stay at the Embassy. No social programme has been arranged.

In accordance with the customary Soviet practice, when negotiations are proceeding, the press refrains from mentioning Mr. Strang's visit.—Reuter.

BRITISH EMISSARY REACHES MOSCOW

MOSCOW, June 14.

Mr. William Strang arrived here by train from Warsaw.—Reuter.

Recruitment To British Forces

LONDON, June 14

Approximately 236,000 persons have joined the regular and auxiliary forces of the Crown in the last three months, according to a statement by Mr. W. S. Morrison in the Commons.—Reuter

Chinese Foreign Minister's Hint To Powers

CHUNGKING, June 14.

"Japan's real purpose is to find out how far she can go in carrying out her avowed policy of seizing all Foreign Settlements and Concessions" declared the Foreign Minister Wang-Chung-Hui interviewed with regard to the blockade of Tientsin.

He added: "Japan's bluff could be called if the Powers collectively cease to purchase Japanese goods and stop all supplies to the Island Empire instead of allowing their rights and interests to be trampled upon."

"The Chungking Daily News" in an editorial urges the British and French authorities to adopt a firm attitude that will serve as a warning to Japan.—Reuter.

KING HOPES TO VISIT CANADA AGAIN

Reply To Address Of Prince Edward Island

CHARLOTTE TOWN, (Prince Edward Island), June 14.

The hope that Their Majesties may be able to pay a return visit to Canada with Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose, was expressed by the King in reply to an address of welcome from Prince Edward Island read by Premier Campbell, who said: "The industrious and law-abiding citizens of Your Majesty's smallest province in Canada have learned to admire and respect many noble qualities, which have endeared Your Majesty's person to all subjects of the British Crown".

The King in reply said: "We have much enjoyed our visit to your lovely province. We share your hope that in some future time we may be able, accompanied by our daughters, to visit you again."—Reuter.

FAREWELL DINNER WITH CANADIAN PREMIER

MONCTON (Newbrunswick), June 14.

Their Majesties made known that although at times they had been feeling natural fatigue, they were actually in better health than when they first came to Canada. This statement was authorised following a private farewell dinner abroad the Royal train last night at which Mr. Mackenzie King was the only guest. The statement says that Their Majesties discussed many items with Mr. Mackenzie King, especially the impressions of the tour. The spontaneous welcome received from all sides has greatly pleased their Majesties. They noticed that while facing difficulties, the people of Canada and the United States are showing towards their fellow citizens and neighbour countries a spirit of goodwill which is definitely heartening.—Reuter.

Nazi Press On King's Visit

BERLIN, June 14.

After a week of consistently minimising the royal tour and stressing with some irony on its less formal aspects, sections of press now admit that the royal visit has proved a great success.

"Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" in an article in which it continues to pour some ridicule on certain features of the tour, says that it was a great personal success for the King and Queen and was an important event for the racial community in the British Empire. The newspaper proceeds to warn America against intervention in Europe's affairs.

The "Boersen Zeitung" writes that the visit appears to have given the interventionist party in Washington a new "leg up."—Reuter.

KING AND QUEEN IN ST. JOHN

ST. JOHN, (New Brunswick), June 14.

Their Majesties arrived here at 4-32 p.m. local time. After a number of presentations Their Majesties drove round the City and rejoined the train which left for Moncton and Cape Tormentine at 6-25 p.m. local time.—Reuter.

Good News For Canadian Prisoners

OTTAWA, June 14.

On the eve of Their Majesties' departure from Canada the royal prerogative of mercy has been extended to every prisoner in the Dominion serving a sentence of three months or more for offences against the Criminal Code and every sentence will be reduced by one month.—Reuter.

Address To King In Historic Chamber

CHARLOTTE TOWN, June 14.

Their Majesties who arrived here at 04/25 G.M.T. crossed Northumberland Strait from Cape Tormentine in the destroyer "Skeena," which escorted the "Empress of Australia" on arrival in Canadian waters at the beginning of the tour. It was the first occasion the King set foot on one of the Royal Canadian Navy's ships.

All along the route to the Province Building Their Majesties were given an enthusiastic welcome by hundreds of spectators, many of whom were drenched to the skin by the heavy downpour earlier in the day, as they were taking up position.

The Premier, Mr. Campbell, read an address of welcome in the historic Confederation Chamber, where in 1864 the first steps were taken towards a Federation of Canadian Colonies. The King used the same table at which the delegates sat.—Reuter.

Prisoners Strike Work

Sequel To Denial Of Right To Wear Silk Underwear

LANSINGH (Kansas), June 13.

Annoyed because the Warden refused them the right to wear silk underwear and to have bedtime snacks in cells, 25 convicts in Kansas penitentiary coal mine refused to carry on work. Twenty-two later recanted and came to the surface where the Warden demanded their surrender. The others continued the strike until guards armed with machine-guns and teargas descended into the mine and quelled the mutiny.—Reuter.

PALESTINE MANDATE EXAMINED

GENEVA, June 14.

The Mandates Commission concluded examination of the administrative sections of the report on Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

The examination was largely occupied with economic conditions.

Mr. Moody gave a warning that while Palestine trade figures for 1938 showed a comparatively small decline, compared with the previous year, over-optimistic conclusions should not be drawn. He declared the Mandatory Power took a grave view of the situation. He added that in considering the somewhat surprising stability of the economic position during the period of civil disturbance, attention should be drawn to the fact that millions of pounds were being spent on troops and police for the restoration of public security from the pockets of the British tax-payer.

The Commission enquired at some length into the measures taken to suppress disorders and the precautions adopted to secure proper discharge of functions assigned to the troops under defence regulations.

The question of the Holy Places, freedom of consolence and international agreements and antiquities were also discussed.—Reuter.

FURTHER DEMOBILISATION IN SPAIN

MADRID, June 14.

General Franco has ordered the demobilisation of a further 60,000 men between June 17 and June 24 representing the 1933 class.

Seven classes have hitherto been demobilised out of the fifteen called up.—Reuter.

Capt Lee's Death

LONDON, June 14.

The death has occurred after three days' illness of Captain Arthur Lee of the steamship "City of Benares" which left Bombay on June 5 for Liverpool. He was buried at sea.—Reuter.

Huntcup Runners

LONDON, June 14.

Huntcup Runners:— Nevett rides AJAR; Wilder LONEORB. Omit PORT MARNOCK, BELAMI. —Reuter.

Czech Woman Arrested

PRAGUE, June 14.

A Czech woman has been arrested on suspicion of being an accomplice and knowing the identity of the murderer of the German policeman Kladno.—Reuter.

"CUBA" LEAVES FOR DIEGO GARCIA

SYDNEY, June 14.

The "Cuba" has left the Cocos Islands for Diego Garcia in the Chagos Archipelago.

The "Cuba" landed at Diego Garcia in Chagos Archipelago about midway between East Indies and East Africa from Cocos Isles, which she left yesterday.—Reuter.

AMERICAN NAVAL PROGRAMME GOING ALONG WELL

WASHINGTON, June 14.

Following discussion with Mr. Edison, Assistant Secretary to the Navy, President Roosevelt at a press conference said that the Navy building programme seemed to be going along very well

A definite speeding up of the programme in the past year had resulted in a much happier situation.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 14.

The Lord Mayor's "Thetis" Fund total approximately 45,000 sterling to date.—Reute'r Special.

Hitler's New Coup

Slovakia To Be Gobbled Up!

Resistance Out Of Question: Offer To Hungary

LONDON, June 14.

HERR Hitler's new coup is expected within a few days, writes the diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Herald" with the occupation of Slovakia by German troops and its annexation as a third protectorate of the Reich.

German troops are already in some parts of the country in accordance with a treaty between Germany and Slovakia and resistance is out of the question.

A suggestion seems to have been made to Hungary that it could have back the greater part of Slovakia by the cession to Germany of a slice of Hungarian territory west of the River Raab.

The correspondent believes that Hungary has firmly refused to agree.—Reuter.

"Britain Blackmailing Germany"

Proposal For Propaganda Ministry Upsets Nazi Journal

BERLIN, June 13.

The suggestion that a British Propaganda Ministry should be created has evoked indignant comments in the German press which talks about a return to "the technique of Northcliffe's incitement" in peacetime.

The local "Anzeiger" states "Nothing can reveal more clearly the questionableness of what the British call peace than that this bellicose measure against Germany. And why is it being taken? Because no one in Germany will take seriously phrases of the British ministers regarding alleged readiness on the part of Great Britain to negotiate with Germany. So to encirclement must be added now direct intervention in German internal affairs, to blackmail from without poisoning from within and all this under the catchword peace".—Reuter.

FREQUENT COMPLAINTS AGAINST HEAVY TAXATION

BERLIN, June 13.

Frequent complaints from trade and industry about the heaviness of taxation were answered by the Finance Secretary Herr Reinhardt, who told a meeting of businessmen that if the building up of Germany's military forces had been spread over a larger numbers of years, the expenditure would have been smaller but war would most likely have been forced on Germany last year and that would have turned out to be many times more expensive.

Herr Reinhardt expects that in the current year taxation receipts will total to 22 milliard marks as compared with just under 18 milliards in 1938 and nearly seven milliards in 1932 He anticipates still larger receipts in 1940.—Reuter.

Franco-Turkish Agreement Takes Definite Shape

PARIS, June 13.

The text of the Franco-Turkish Agreement is now taking definite shape according to well-informed quarters.

The Agreement is understood to be in two parts, one relating to the Sanjak of Alexandretta and the other involving a declaration of mutual assistance in the Eastern Mediterranean.—Reuter.

ANTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA

Nazi Press Story Of Attack On Yemen

LONDON, June 14.

Recent reports in the German Press and wireless, apparently based upon the statements in the Italian Gazette "Del Popolo", to the effect that British troops have made an attack upon Yemen are entirely untrue. The reports stated that troops attempted to occupy Shabwa, and this was described as a breach of the Anglo-Italian Agreement of 1938. The stationing of the Protectorate Guards in Shabwa, which lies inside the Aden Protectorate, actually took place several months ago. This conflicts with none of the provisions of the Anglo-Italian Agreement of 1938. Recently guards have been stationed at a place adjacent to Shabwa, where water supply and living conditions are better. There are naturally no Yemen troops at Shabwa, nor are any known to have been moved towards the area.

The "Times" says that a certain Iraq writer, who was called to give evidence before an Iraq Court-Marshal after the murder of Mr. Monckmason, the British Consul at Mosul, and immediately left for Germany by aeroplane, is now believed to be employed by a section of the German Ministry of propaganda, which is responsible for Arabic broadcasts.—B. O. W.

Govt. Determined To End Activity

BRUSSELS, June 14.

Complaints of alleged Nazi activities in Belgium sponsored from outside her frontiers were made by speakers in the Chamber when the Prime Minister Pierlot replied that the question was the subject of conversations with the neighbouring country.

He declared that Belgium would not submit to any political influences from abroad and Government had resolved to do all in its power for internal security and the defence of the Belgian frontiers.

One member declared that German propagandists were very active in Belgium. Circulars praising the Nazi regime had been distributed in various parts of the country and refugees in Belgium had been spied upon by agents of Germany.—Reuter.

World Achievement.

The New Oasis

The words of Isaiah, who declared that the desert should blossom as the rose, have come true in a region of the Sahara, for a garden has sprung up amid the sands.

Behind it is a wonderful story, for the oasis is a good thing made by bad men.

It is three years since 3,000 Arabs, who had been sentenced for crime, were pardoned by Marshal Balbo, Governor of Lybia. Complete freedom was not given them, but they were told that they could build a little kingdom of their own in the desert. and at Uan El Kebir they set to work to found a colony.

Men who had once been prisoners breathed the desert air they loved, looked out on a vast space, and realised that life might be worth living again, if they made the most of it. Accepting the challenge of this new hope, they set to work to dig wells, soon finding an abundant supply of water. The barren ground was ploughed and irrigated. Seeds were sown, and what must have seemed at first a hopeless task began to show surprising results. Intensive cultivation transformed the desert. A village sprang up. The wives and families of the men were taken to the green oasis, and to-day fruits and vegetables are raised in this new garden where Marshal Balbo is succeeding in changing not only the wilderness, but the whole life and outlook of the colony he has founded.

Disabilities Of Hindus In Nizam's Dominions

BOMBAY M.L.A. ON "SUPPRESSION OF INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY IN STATE"

SHOLAPUR, June 14.

"We have come to the conclusion that the Hindus in Hyderabad Dominions labour under a great many religious disabilities. The suppression of individual liberty under these disabilities has brought about such a condition in the State that, if it is allowed to continue any longer, it will gradually bring not only the Hindu community, but also the State as a whole to utter ruin."

Thus declares Dr. Antrolikar, M.L.A. (Bombay) who, along with some other gentlemen, had accompanied H. H. Sankaracharya on his tour of the Hyderabad State and who has issued a statement on behalf of himself and his colleagues.

The statement continues that the restrictive legislation in the State not only creates obstacles in erecting new temples but also puts great impediments—the hurdles of inequitable and unjustifiable orders and 'firmans'—even in the repairs and improvements of the same. The golden cupola of the dome of the temple at Gulbarga was not allowed to be fixed because it dared to rise higher than a similar structure of a mosque.

GOVT. ORDERS

The order published in Government Gazette page 616 Vol. I makes the granting of permission for repairs to any temple dependent on the existing local Muslim population. The longstanding religious usages are put a stop to without rhyme or reason. Even innocent and healthy exhibition of bullocks by farmers on the Tarun festival day was banned. "Satyanaram Puja" and "Gondhal" cannot be performed without permission.

Apart from such cases that can directly be traced to the Government and petty officials, there is abundant evidence to show that some of the elements in the Muslim community, conscious of the official support, render ordinary social and religious life of the Hindus intolerable.

Conversion also is resorted to in a manner that has made it a live danger to the Hindus.

The statement ends with a list of the firmans and orders which directly interfere with Hindu religion.

Mrs. Khushalchand, after visiting the Satyagrahi leaders at Gulbarga paid a visit to Sholapur and was welcomed and presented with an address by the local Arti Samaj.—United Press.

Ultimatum To Jaipur Durbar

"Muhajirin" Will Launch Struggle If Demands Are Not Conceded

NEW DELHI, June 14.

A warning that if their demands were not conceded by the Durbar they would launch Civil Disobedience from June 16 is contained in a memorandum submitted by the Prime Minister of Jaipur on behalf of six-thousand Jaipur emigrants.

The memorandum reiterates the traditional devotion and loyalty of the Muslims of Jaipur to the rulers of that State and expresses the anxiety of the emigrants to continue to remain faithful and loyal to the Ruling Family in future.

If the demands are not conceded by the specified date (June 16) the first batch of volunteers will leave the Muhajirin (emigrants) camp, Delhi, on that date to offer Civil Disobedience at Jaipur.

The demands of the Muhajirins include institution of an independent and impartial inquiry into police firing on January 27; grant of adequate compensation to the afflicted families; unconditional and immediate release of Muslim political prisoners; widening of the entrance to the Juma Mosque in accordance with the wishes of the Jaipur Muslims and adequate compensation to the emigrants for the financial loss involved in the Hijrat (exodus).—A. P.

Health Of Hyderabad's First "Dictator"

NEW DELHI, June 14.

Learning that Mahatma Narainswami, the first Dictator of the Hyderabad Aryan Satyagraha is not keeping good health in Gulbarga jail, Professor Sudhakar, General Secretary of the International Aryan League has wired to the Superintendent of the Gulbarga Jail enquiring about Swamiji's health with a view to allaying public anxiety.—United Press.

Guruswamy Meets Mysore Dewan

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, June 14.

Mr. Guruswamy, Assistant Secretary, All-India Railwaymen's Federation interviewed Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, to-day regarding the Mysore Railway Labour Union. He declined to say anything about what transpired at the interview.

Mr. Guruswamy proceeds to Mysore to consult Railway workers.

BLACK FLAGS FOR SIR AKBAR

HYDERABAD, June 14.

A crowd of Muslims carrying black flags and shouting hostile slogans greeted Sir Akbar Hydari, President of the Nizam's Executive Council, when he returned here this morning from Bombay.

The demonstration was staged by a section of Muslims opposed to the reforms which are to be announced on June 19.

Carrying black flags inscribed "Reforms Murdabad" "Muslim Sovereignty Zindabad", the demonstrators gathered in Begumpet, where Sir Akbar alighted and lined the route from the station to his residence.

Sir Akbar looked calm and unruffled and waved his hand to the demonstrators as he passed out of the station in his car.

The police detained six or seven of the demonstrators but they were later released.—A. P.

ROBBED AT POINT OF REVOLVER

Victim Relieved Of Rs. 2,400 In Surat

SURAT, June 14.

A daring robbery of Rs. 2,400 under the threat of shooting was committed last night here. It is reported that one Muslim took Mr. Nanubhai Naranji, the victim, to the house of an insurance agent, Mr. Natvarlal Nathabhai Soni, under the pretext of insuring his life and, it is alleged, at the point of a revolver robbed his victim of Rs. 2,400. Mr. Nanubhai was confined in a room by the miscreant, who took to his heels.

On information reaching the police they raided the House and arrested Mr. Natvarlal and one man by name Yusuf. They have also seized a revolver and have recovered Rs. 400 alleged to have been found on the person of Yusuf. Further investigations are in progress.—United Press.

A SHORT STORY

Through With Women

(BY MEREDITH SCHOLL)

Rus Walden was through with women. Absolutely through! Mae Stogsdill, to whom he had offered his heart and soul, had spurned his attentions, thereby embittering him against all females.

The day after it happened, Rus was offered a job with an investment house at fifty dollars a week, which was exactly the sort of job he had been looking for for two years. He turned it down. What good would a job do him now? He had an income of thirty dollars a week. He figured he could get along very nicely as a hermit on that amount.

So Rus perused a map. He perused and perused and presently he located a tiny area of blue, indicating a lake with no towns near. The name of it was Sourpuss Lake. Rus decided to go to Sourpuss Lake because it suited his mood.

He was amazed to discover that Sourpuss Lake was a beautiful body of water, tree-lined and mountain-hemmed, and that numberless cottages dotted its shores. From a real estate agent in the lake town of Not Welcome, he arranged to rent the most isolated cottage available. He hired a car to drive him out.

The cabin was neat and clean and roomy and built of logs. It had a stone fireplace and nestled in a grove of white pine trees. There was a sandy strip of shore line offering excellent bathing.

Two evenings after Rus' arrival a terrific thunderstorm blew up. He sat on his porch and watched it. Presently he became aware of a feminine cry for help, and he perceived an overturned canoe with a figure clinging to it not fifty yards off his bathing beach.

Rus' impulse was to let the maiden in distress drown. He resisted with all the energy a 23-year old healthy youth could resist, but finally yielded to his heroic instincts. He dragged the canoe and girl ashore and brought the latter into the cabin. He built a fire in the stone fireplace, produced some of his own clothing, refused to admit that anyone could be as beautiful as she looked, snarled a reply when she thanked him for saving her life and went out, heading for the next cabin where he knew there would be a telephone and he could summon a car to drive his unwelcome guest away.

But he never reached the other cabin. The storm was the worst since the hurricane of '38. Trees

He dragged the canoe ashore and brought the girl into the cabin.

were down blocking all roads. Communication was ruined. Rus, cursing his ill-luck, returned to his own cabin. His unwelcome guest had dressed and looked more beautiful than ever, despite flannel shirt and trousers that were too big for her.

"Roads are blocked", said Rus. "You'll have to stay here all night. Bad storm".

"What do we care?" said the girl. "I'll get some dinner".

"Won't your folks worry?" Rus asked.

"My folks are away. I live down at Not Welcome. My name is Betty Ann Hopkins". She smiled, showing, even, white teeth. Her eyes sparkled. Apparently she thought this was a wonderful adventure. Rus snorted and went back on the porch. How he hated women!

Betty Ann, it proved, knew how to cook. Rus, being a man, ate heartily and with relish and caught himself sighing with contentment. He hadn't eaten anything save canned food since his arrival.

After dinner Betty Ann washed and dried the dishes and tidied up the cabin. She was efficient. She made no fuss. After everything was done she curled up in a chair before the fire. Firelight played on her face. She was, Rus decided, about the most gorgeous thing he'd ever laid eyes on, and how he hated women like that! He went to bed, growling that she could have the front room and she'd better lock the door.

Rus woke to the smell of frying bacon. He heard a splash. Outside Betty Ann was coming up from the beach wearing one of his bathing suits. Her skin was tanned a deep brown. The bathing suit didn't detract from her Venus-like figure.

At breakfast Rus almost smiled. But he caught himself in time. He went out without a word. At noon he returned. The roads, he said, had been opened. A car was coming to get her.

The car came at noon. Betty Ann looked at him sadly. She seemed to hate to leave. She thanked him for all he had done. Rus didn't look at her. After she had gone he went inside. He sighed. Boy, it was good to be alone again. How he hated them! Presently he got up and walked around and then sat down again. There was something the matter and he didn't know what it was. When dinner time came he opened a can, but everything tasted horrible.

"Women!" he thought disgustingly. "I hate 'em!" Then he got his hat and walked all the way to town. He found out where Betty Ann lived. She was sitting on her porch looking sad. Her face lighted at sight of him.

"Oh, you must come in and meet my folks! They just got back. I've told them all about you!"

So Rus met Betty Ann's folks, who confirmed the suspicion that Betty Ann wasn't at all like Mae Stogsdill. The next day he came to town again and sent a telegram. When the answer came he called on Betty Ann.

"That job", he said, "is still open. I'm going to take it."

"Oh"! said Betty Ann, disappointed. "Won't you be back?"

Rus sighed. How he hated women! He was through with them!

"You bet your sweet life I'll be back!" he said. Betty Ann smiled happily. Rus smiled. He was glad he had reserved the right to change his mind.

PLANNING FOR DEFENCE

(Continued from Page 6)

the Government of India which is still mostly responsible to the British Government and less to the Indian people. India is under the thumb of British Imperialism or capitalism. Over this the British Government or the State has not such complete and rigorous control as the Nazi State has over German capitalism. But as we have already seen the necessity for defence of Britain and the Empire is giving the British Government more and more powers of such control. It has begun to use them in England. It will do the same thing in India as it is responsible for the defence of India. But the British Government can no longer provide for the defence of India from a distance of 6,000 miles i.e, from England. India has to be self-contained and self-reliant for purposes of defence. This is a compulsory obligation upon Britain, otherwise she may have to lose India to some other power.

Production of Defence Material In India

The first thing the Government can, must and will do is to increase the mechanised defence forces of India. Aeroplanes bombers, anti-air craft guns, tanks, cruisers, battleships and the like. For sometime these can and will be brought from England. But the totalitarian menace will go on increasing and will necessitate the making of India a self-reliant unit for defence. This will necessitate the erection in India of more and more factories for production of war material. Capital and plant will be required. British capital will have to come and Indian capital will be invited to co-operate. Experts will come from England. Mechanics and factory workers will have to be Indian. The Government of India's initiative and efforts for the development of technical education, the inquiry by Abbot, and Wood and Sir T. B. Sapru's report on educated unemployed are points to be noted in this connection. The establishment and growth of war material factories will necessarily send up the demand for technical men. Technical schools will be enlarged and new ones started. As there is greater and greater industrial congestion in England factories situated there but administering to Indian needs will be brought over to India. This may not create unemployment in England as there will be ample work to be done for British defence itself. Thus more and more workers in India will find work in the industrial feild.

Improverishment Of The Countryside

British Government's planning in India through the Government of India will necessarily be a planning for defence. It will a planning on Nazi lines. For human welfare will not be its objectives. It will be limited by the necessity for defence. It need not and will not cover the whole economic field in India. It will increase, not decrease centralisation and urbanisation. In the country-side there are vestiges of former feudal agriculturist economy. There is an army of landowners, artisans and craftsmen who own land without tilling it themselves. Urbanisation tends to draw these idle elements into the towns and cities but cannot provide them with employment. They spend without producing. Thus they still further impoverish agriculture and the agriculturist in the countryside. But the Government of India are unlikely to try to remedy this evil. For they have not the necessity, nor the initiative to do so. This will be possible only when the necessity for defence becomes so great as to compel conscription. This, for India, cannot be visualised for at least 20 years to come.

Nationalization Far Off.

The defect and evil of planning for defence is that it is necessary and possible only on Nazi lines. Nazi economy is a restricted economy. It does not do away with capitalism carries with it private profits, exploitation unemployment, poverty and misery. If human welfare and peace are to be the aims, planning must not fight shy of nationalization of at least the main industries. But in planning as at present conceived and worked in Germany and as therefore projected in India a consequence in England and leaves nationalisation only far off in the horizon. In the meanwhile the masses suffer. A practical escape from this undesirable state must be found at any cost.

(To Be Concluded)

CONGRESS SESSION

Plea For Holding It In February On Grounds Of Climatic Conditions

PATNA, June 14.

Babu Mathura Prasad, Assistant Secretary of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, has given notice of a resolution to be moved at the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in Bombay for changing the date of the next Congress session from December to February 1940, on the ground that the climate of Ramnath in December will not suit majority of the people attending the Congress, and particularly will be most unsuitable to Babu Rajendra Prasad from the point of his health.—United Press.

MOTOR VEHICLES TAX AND FEE

Reminder To Owners About Registration

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has requested motor owners to note that tax with registration renewal fee in respect of their motor vehicles for the ensuing quarter or quarters is due to be paid now. The requisite amounts with the registration certificates and the Insurance Policies, wherever necessary under rule 13-A of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1915, should be presented at the Head Police Office not later than the expiry date June 30, 1939.

Non-acceptance of payment due to any irregularity or delay in payments on any account will render the owner liable to pay a penalty.

Cheques drawn on banks which have no clearing account with the Reserve Bank or the Imperial Bank of India and third party cheques will not be accepted.

SUBHAS FOR LAHORE

CALCUTTA, June 14.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose left to-night by the Delhi Mail for Lahore via Ghaziabad. He was seen off at the station by Mr. Ashrafuddin Chowdhry, Secretary of the B.P.C.C., Prof. Humayun Kabir, Mr. Bepin Ganguly and other Congress leaders.—United Press.

GIRIDIH MICA MINE TROUBLE

Parliamentary Secretary Leaves For Spot

RANCHI, June 14

Mr. Jagat Narain Lal, Parliamentary Secretary, left yesterday for Hazaribagh, 'en route' to Giridih in connection with the labour trouble in some mica mines there. Mr. J. H. Houlton, Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh, and Mrs. Saraswati Devi, a member of the Bihar Assembly, will accompany Mr. Jagat Narain Lal from Hazaribagh to see the labour leaders, who have been arrested in connection with the labour trouble, and the proprietors of the mines.—United Press.

THROUGH RUNNING RESTORED ON GRAND TRUNK LINE

BOMBAY, June 14

Wiring in connection with the derailment of wagons and coaches of the Grand Trunk Express bound for Delhi between Nagpur and Bharatwada on the Nagpur-Itarsi chord, the Divisional Transportation Superintendent of G.I.P. Railway at Bhusawal states that the track was cleared and repaired, and through running of trains was resumed at 9 a.m. today.—United Press.

Princes' Decision And Simla's Hopes

Bombay Resolution, Mere Plea For Further Negotiation?

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, June 14.

Official circles do not appear to take pessimistic view of the position arising from the Bombay meeting of Princes.

It is evidently their intention to wait until individual replies from Princes and their exact implications have been fully examined before deciding future course of action.

It is pointed out that each State has to decide individually with reference to particular terms offered to it and send its reply to the Crown representative individually. As moreover, several States were not represented at the Bombay meeting which, it is emphasised was I am told, their attitude can only be ascertained after their replies have been received and carefully studied.

Interpretation put upon the Bombay resolution is that while these States are willing to accede to Federation they want certain more modifications in terms of instrument. It is regarded very unlikely that any further changes of material character will be fully reviewed when States' Ministers arrive at Simla as expected next month for final talks. If demand for further modifications put forward by the Bombay meeting is finally rejected, the question for Princes to decide is whether they will definitely refuse to enter Federation or decide to accept the terms offered.

Hope in official circles still appears to be that sufficient number of Princes will be forthcoming and that the resolution passed at Bombay meeting is no more than a plea for further negotiation to improve terms. If, however, a sufficient number of Princes is not forthcoming the matter will have to go to Parliament as laid down in the Government of India Act.

BHAVNAGAR AND MUSLIMS' DEMAND

Charge Against Praja Parishad

Resolutions condemning the policy adopted by the Bhavnagar State in regard to Muslims following an 'accidental event' near Nagina Musjid on 14th May last and requesting the ruler of the State to institute an impartial inquiry into the incident and do justice to the Mussalmans were passed at a public meeting held on Wednesday night at Beg Mohamed Baug under the auspices of the Bhavnagar State Muslim League. Maulana Fazlullah presided.

By another resolution, the meeting condemned the 'Bhavnagar Praja Parishad' for 'promoting dis-union between Hindus and Muslims' and warned the Parishad that its 'attitude towards the present critical situation' would lead to 'dangerous consequences.'

Speakers at the meeting criticised the policy of the Congress and Mahatmaji at Rajkot in regard to Muslims. The policy was characterised as pro-Hindu.

Among the speakers were Mr. Usman Rahimbhai, Maulana Mushtaque Ahmed, Messrs. Abdul Sattar, Jhaveri, Mohamed Ahsan (editor "Al Hilal"), Maulana Habibul Haque, Mr. Zahid Ali, Maulana Abdulla and Mr. M. A. Azad.

FR. GENERAL TO LEAD BR. ARMY?

LONDON, June 14.

Mr. Arthur Henderson asked Mr. Chamberlain whether it was the policy of the Government to consent to the appointment of a French General as Supreme Commander of the British and French armed forces in the event of war.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the question of coordination of command in various theatres in which His Majesty's forces might be called upon to co-operate with the French in the event of war necessarily formed part of the conversations between representatives of the two countries, but it would not be in the public interest to give information as to particular aspects of these conversations.—Reuter.

Shias Arrested At Lucknow

LUCKNOW, June 14.

Seventy-five Shias courted arrest to-day in connection with the "Tabarra" agitation, including a Sindhi Shia by name Pir Ghulam Khalilullah Sahib, who trekked the whole way to Lucknow, being too poor to afford the railway fare.—United Press.

MUTT AND JEFF—This Is a Plain Case of Speaking Out of Turn — By BUD FISHER

THREE CHEERS FOR MUTT!
HOORAY!
THANK YOU, MY FRIENDS!
SLAPPSBURGH
WELCOME HOME
-TWENTY YEARS AGO I LEFT SLAPPSBURGH A POOR BUT HONEST YOUNG MAN! ALL I HAD WAS TWO DOLLARS LENT TO ME BY OLD POP GINK, WHO I GUESS BY THIS TIME HAS PASSED ON!
OH, NO, I AIN'T, YOU RASCAL! I'M STILL HERE! I KNEW YOU'D BE A SUCCESS SOME DAY!
WELL, WELL! OLD POP GINK!
SAY, POP, CAN YOU SPARE ANOTHER TWO BUCKS?
WE'RE BROKE!

Expert Committees To Work Out Scheme

27 Different Industries In National Planning?

TWENTY-SEVEN SUB-COMMITTEES ARE TO BE APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE PROSPECTS OF DEVELOPING VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN THIS COUNTRY.

This is understood to be the decision arrived at by the National Planning Committee, at its meeting on Tuesday morning.

It is likely that the Committee may decide to add a few more Sub-Committees to this number.

EXPERT COMMITTEES

The Planning Committee has very nearly concluded general discussion with regard to the Terms of Reference to the various Sub-Committees to be appointed by it to investigate individual industries with reference to the various aspects of a National Plan of development. The Committee, it is learnt, has arrived at certain tentative conclusions governing the Terms of Reference.

Various industries, in all the categories of cottage industries, heavy industries, key industries, have been classified and so far it has been agreed to set-up Sub-Committees to deal with 27 separate industries.

Search for Technical Skill

But the personnel of these Sub-Committees is yet to be settled. As most of the Sub-Committees are to deal with work of a technical character, the personnel would chiefly consist of experts in each branch. The expert talent available for such service in the country is being listed by the Personnel Sub-Committee, which is also trying to expedite the work of getting into contact with the prospective members of the Sub-Committees, with a view to obtaining their consent for inclusion in the Sub-Committees.

Presumably with a view to give the Sub-Committee, time to complete its labours, the National Planning Committee did not meet on Wednesday.

It will, however, resume its sittings to-day.

WHAT IS GANDHIJI'S OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION?

(Continued from Page 6).

When Gandhi talks about religion, he does not mean any of the denominal religions. He says he does not prize religions which is denominal; he prizes that Hinduism which transcends all other religions to him are mere instruments. All other things have only, in his eyes, instrumental values. But the religion that transcends alone has intrinsic value. To pass from our birth to our death observing our rounds of ceremonies may be religion of mechanical sense, but it is not religion—nor are we religious. If it was so, you would be changing individuals. The moment you take stand on that religion, you will find that we are all trying to scale the mountain top and we will start quarrelling. But if you know that it is a matter of indifference which part of the top you are climbing, then you will all be aspiring for some goal and you will be able to discover it yourself. The oneness is the inspiration. There, we are almost alone and most universal."

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"Gandhi himself says Allah of Islam is same as the Christ of the Christians or Krishna of Hindus. Christians or the Krishna of Hinduism. It matters how we are eager to discipline ourselves to get in contact with that supreme being and reality. Mahabharata truly says: "Immortality and death are both located in a human being. By truthfulness you get to deathlessness, by untruthfulness you get to dust and ashes". By pursuit of truth you are able to exalt to the temple of Eternal. Gandhi tells us that we should control our 'Moha'. No doubt, it is a terrific process. You do require complete control of all your animal instincts. And when Gandhi tells us to reach the stage of a 'Sanyasi'. I take it that he means that everyone who wants to be true son of humanity must reach the stage of a 'Sanyasi'. If you are true worshipper of God, you must be true servant of humanity. So Gandhi serves God, which is absolutely true, through the service of his sons—the human beings.

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"They may say what they may chose, the South African Government are adopting undemocratic means. They did so when Gandhi was there. He then felt that it was his duty to lift that Government to a higher plane. In carrying on that struggle in South Africa, Gandhi did not merely serve his Indian brothers and sisters, but he helped the South African Government to reach a higher plane. When Gandhi came down to India, he did the same thing with his own countrymen. When he saw that in the name of Hindu orthodoxy they had created untouchability, he decided to fight the Hindu priestdom in exactly the same way as he fought the South African Government. He went further. He said 'It is my desire and my liking to be born an untouchable'. When Gandhi turns to the British Government, he says 'I have no ill will, no rancour. I love English people but this Government has made itself responsible for a good deal of oppression.' That is what he said in a broadcast message to the Americans when he visited London for the Round Table Conference. In that message he referred to the increase in poverty in India and he held the British responsible for it. His whole idea is that this poverty must be ended, that is his complaint against the British Government. I agree with your chairman, who said that Gandhi will not bend to anyone in carrying out what his convictions and principles actuate him. Gandhi will rather India go under than create violence for his opponents from whom he desires to free the country. It does not matter what is his object, it is the love of millions of humanity, love of millions of God's humanity that concerns him. Wherever he works I think, he is the greatest friend of peace so far as India is concerned. Times without numbers he has demonstrated this truth of his life. Amritsar, Simon Commission, and series of blunders of the British Government are a series of incidents when his love transcends everything else.

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"When oppression and persecution was followed by violence on the part of the people, when people got out of control, he has over and over again stepped in the breach and directed the Indian movement in a channel of peace and sanity. If one man more than any other is responsible for the working of the present constitution in India it is Gandhi. He has stood between impatient India and obstinate Britain. When you come to the most important and outstanding contribution that Gandhi has made in this world, you will see that he is working as a religious leader—essentially a man who lives his life through God. He believes that if this world is rooted in God, in 'Satya' in 'reality', there is no need to fear. When he adopts non-violent resistance, he knows he is not hurting his opponent. He has no need why we should fear that God will be beaten in our non-violent action. He does not believe that reality will be frustrated. If you believe in God, he tells you, you will absolutely be certain of overcoming worse evil. He says you must resist evil and he tells you that good is bound to triumph over evil when you resist it with love. He emphasises that it shall be resistance but resistance in non-violent way. He loves his opponent.

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"Twenty years after the war, we find mobilisation of arms and 'planes in the Christian world. Now Christians are asking 'is it not possible for us to win our enemies by love? 'Does not this great organisation of military force more or less mean using the devil to get rid of the devil? Does this not mean that you are asking Satan to help you to get rid of Satan? 'Is it not our duty to stand by the State which is threatened?' These Christians ask you. The Nazi gospel says human being is completely absorbed in the State and the liberty of the individual is not recognised in such a State. Hitler and Mussolini take it to the other extreme of sacrificing the individual. But the Archbishop of Canterbury goes also to the extreme when he talks of mass organisation in his country, with the strength of machine-guns, and 'planes to meet the Satan. In my opinion if only we have faith in human nature, in the midst of death it is certain of its future. Gandhi takes his stand on the central principle of the existence of God and to live him.

"'To be simple, to be true, to be gentler and loving; to serve great beings, to serve life instead of death', says Gandhi, 'is my mission in life'. I don't think anything like this has ever been taught or said since the world began".

MOTOR-CAR & MOTOR-CYCLE RELIABILITY TRIAL

W. I. A. A. Function A Great Success

The first motor-car and motor-cycle rally and reliability trial of recent times in this part of India which was organised by the Western India Automobile Association at its Poona branch as starting point very early on the morning of Sunday the 11th of June 1939, as a means of helping motorists determine the reliability or otherwise of their vehicles may, without exaggeration, be said to have been a great success. It will not be possible however to announce the results till Wednesday or Thursday as the officials have still to work out the figures.

Though the monsoon had not broken out in its full vigour along the route which, incidentally, ran along country fairly representative of road conditions in Western India at this time of the year, namely Poona, Sirur, Ahmednagar, Patas, Dhond, and back to Poona, the ingenuity of drivers was taxed at several points, and there were no untoward incidents, the whole road organisation functioning perfectly.

The get-together party at the famous A.F. (1) Hall at Poona held after the "race" was a very enthusiastic and encouraging affair, both competitors and non-competitors mixing freely and giving each other their views on what the rally turned out to be and on what points might advantageously have been adopted for such an event, all of which must augur well for the future of reliability trials in this part of the country.—"Traffic News".

HELP FOR STRUGGLING CHINA

University Women To Collect Funds

KODAIKANAL, (By Mail).

The annual meeting of the Kodaikanal branch of the All-India Federation of University women was held yesterday at Kodaikanal. Graduates from the universities of the United States of America, Great Britain, Australia and India were present. After the members had sat down for and enjoyed a picnic lunch in the picturesque mimosa grove near Jaffna house, Mrs. Dorothey Lockwood of North Ceylon, Secretary of the Kodaikanal branch of the Federation, welcomed the members. The reports from the Secretary and from the Treasurer (Mrs. McClelland) were heard.

Following an appeal made at last year's meeting, the Association had collected a fair amount to help the Chinese authorities who were passing through a period of untold stress and suffering on account of the hostilities and aggression by Japan and the meeting resolved now to organise another drive this year in June and July to collect further funds for the same purpose. Miss Wingfield and Mrs. McClelland were appointed to constitute a committee in this matter.—A. P.

NARSANDA MARCHES FORWARD

Harijans In Common School

(From Our Correspondent)

NARSANDA, June 14

In the district of Narsanda, Harijan students are admitted almost in all the big towns in common schools. The example is now copied in small villages and Harijan children get admission easily.

On the 12th inst. in Narsanda which is a small village of Nadiad Taluka, four Harijan children were admitted in the school without any hesitation on the part of its people. Narsanda has enhanced its prestige by receiving the Harijan children to study with children of the upper classes.

Rationalists' Day In Poona

(From A Correspondent)

POONA, June 14.

The Chikitsa Mandal of Poona has decided to celebrate a Rationalists' Day in Poona, under the Presidentship of Dr. R P Paranjapye, on the 17th June, being the Anniversary of the death of the well-known advocate of Rationalism Principal G. G. Agarkar.

The programme will consist of a gathering, address, speeches, dinner and discussion.

WELL-KNOWN FEVER REMEDY IMITATED

Jail For Man Who Posed As Agent Of Bogus Company And Cheated Firm

MANMAD (By Mail)

In an interesting case before the Resident Magistrate the accused Maganlal Chunilal, posing as the agent of one Messrs. M. C. Shah & Co., under different names and addresses fraudulently imitated bottles of Squibb's Ague Specific and was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment.

The cheating was brought to light by an incident that happened in Erandol at the Laxmi Stores. The accused under the guise that he was the Agent of Messrs. M. C. Shah &, Co., of Bombay, got the order signed and left the Stores with a promise that the order will be supplied from the Manmad Branch. When the parcel was received, the Laxmi Stores found to their surprise that it was not the genuine preparation of Squibb's Ague Specific—the well-known remedy for Malaria, Influenza and other fevers but a fraudulent imitation of that product.

At Manmad the accused was skilfully detected by the Police authorities Mr. Shanker Rao, a member of the Police Staff, cleverly approached the accused as a postman and arrreted him.

The public should know that there exists no firm of the name Messrs. M C Shah & Co., and should hence forward be cautious enough in their dealings of this kind.

Independent Judiciary For U. P. Congress Committee

LONDON, (By Mail.)

There is almost complete separation of Judiciary from the Executive in the U. P. Provincial Congress Secretariat. A 'Suba Adalat' (Provincial Court) has been set up while District Adalats are under formation.

The tribunal forming the Adalat is elected by the Council of the U. P. P. C. C. It is composed of persons commanding respect who have retired from active politics. If out of 21 voters even three object to their election they will not be selected. The tribunal has supreme authority and its decision is binding on the P. C. C.

It has been empowered to conduct elections to the District, City, Town, Mandal and Wards Congress Committees, to frame rules, to enforce election rules, to fix boundaries of constituencies, to prepare electoral rolls and to rectify mistakes therein. Besides conducting elections it hears election petitions and even takes disciplinary action against those members of the Congress who act contrary to rules during elections. It has power to conduct its business in whatever way it thinks fit. The decision of the Tribunal whether given by one, two or three members will be binding on all including P. C. C. The decision of the Adalat cannot be challenged.

The Adalat will have a right, even in the absence of any rule, to take necessary action to mete out justice whether the matter has been referred to it or not. Provincial Adalat will have full power to alter, modify or cancel the ruling given by its subordinate Adalats.

The Provincial Adalat may not accept the decision of the lower Adalat. It can change the entire personnel or individual members of any subordinate court.

The Provincial Court will have the power to transfer a case from one District Adalat to another and the appeal of all such cases lie in the Provincial Adalat.

Every District will have a Congress Adalat and if found necessary additional Adalats may be appointed in one district. As far as possible the personnel of subordinate Adalat will be elected unanimously. Even on the objection of one-seventh number of members one may not be elected to the District Tribunal.

Conditions governing membership of provincial and district tribunals are that one should be a four-anna member of the Congress, that a member of the tribunal cannot be a member of any other sub-committee of the Congress nor can he participate in any Congress election.

Words of Wisdom
Friends
You've achieved a lot if you're the first to give a friendly smile; to give that little greeting that's so big and so worth while. Maybe on occasion you will get the odd rebuff, but the friendships you will gather will repay you well enough. So count the day worth living that rewards you in the end with the knowledge that you've found yourself with yet another friend.
MEDIUM STRENGTH
CAPSTAN
Navy Cut
MAGNUMS
10 MAGNUMS 10
W.D.&H.O.WILLS
Bristol & London
MAGNUMS
MAKE A FRIEND
OF THE
CAPSTAN BLEND.
Better buy Capstan —
they're blended better.
CMS-66

WORLD OF WIRELESS

A Poser For The A. I. R:

HOW CAN CHEAP SETS BE MADE FOR PRESENT WAVELENGTHS?

By G. C. Motwane

The All-India Radio once argued that the nature of reception on the 60-100 metres band should be judged after one year, taking into consideration the Radio reception during all the seasons of the year and not during a particular season when reception was in general defective. This was in reply to the numerous complaints raised by the listeners and the dealers alike for selecting the 60-100 metres band for Indian Stations, a band thoroughly neglected throughout the world as useless for ordinary broadcasting, but found extremely suitable for India.

How this grave decision threw thousands of Radio Receivers owned by the listeners and stocked by the dealers out of use and caused untold misery is by now Radio history. Another effect of this decision is that because manufacturers have to make Receivers for India only for a particular wave band, used nowhere else, they charge an extra price making the sets costlier.

UNSATISFACTORY RECEPTION

It is more than a year since this waveband has been in use in India and according to the wishes of the All-India Radio, we have waited sufficiently and with great patience all these months.

I have taken great pains to collect reception reports and I am fully satisfied that broadcasting on the 60-100 metres band has been far from satisfactory. It pains me very much to have to say this, but I cannot help it since this is an indisputable fact.

This adds emphasis to the argument that the All-India Radio were aiming for the moon and thinking too much of themselves. When other countries like America etc., who have pioneered wireless have tried and abandoned the 60-100 metre band, surely one cannot expect the AIR just a child in the realm of broadcasting, to be wiser and change certain fundamental scientific facts.

As a Radio dealer, I can tell you that daily reports are pouring in how the 60-100 metres band gives the listener defective reception. Several places in Bombay province do not hear Bombay at all on this waveband.

"DIFFERENT" PROBLEM.

The choice of the 60-100 metres band was justified by AIR thus: "The use by All India Radio of wavelengths near 60 and 90 metres for broadcasting is a comparatively recent development which is of great importance to countries in tropical and sub-tropical zones where atmospheric disturbances are troublesome." To this argument I have to draw their attention to the wavelengths used by the following stations working in places of more or less identical climatic and reception conditions.

Nairobi (Kenya)	49.31
Cape Town (South Africa)	49.20
Do do	31.22
Johannesburg	49.20
Colombo	48.13

When a wavelength very near fifty was suggested and was for sometime used by the Bombay Station, but later abandoned, All India Radio came out with the argument that the 40-49 metres band was too crowded which stood in the way of choosing this band for India. A perusal of the list of Shortwave Broadcasting Stations would reveal that there are about 20 stations in the 40-50 metres band and there are about 41 stations in the 30-40 metres band. Even then, do we not see wavelengths of 31.3, 31.4 and 31.43 metres being used for Delhi Bombay and Calcutta respectively? When questioned why wavelengths round about 31 were not preferred when Bombay using 31.4 was working satisfactorily in the past, the Controller of Broadcasting curtly replied, "In any case, a transmitter at Kirkee is a different problem from a transmitter at Worli."

"COMMITTEE IN ENGLAND."

The following sentences contained in the circular DO. No. F 11 dated 20th April, 1938 from the Controller of Broadcasting must be read with more than ordinary care. Justifying the use of the 60-100 metres band the letter runs: "The necessity of development along these lines was recognised *by a committee in England* (Italics mine) which has recently issued a report on the development of broadcasting services in the Colonies. . . These stations should be satisfactorily received up to a distance of about five hundred miles, and under favourable conditions at further distances." The first sentence, evidently shows that the question of Broadcasting including particular systems are decided by a committee in England and perhaps controlled from Whitehall. And the second one adds proof to the fact that the Government of India in the face of the present political awakening throughout India, does not wish Indian situation to be picked up by listeners overseas. Foreigners have to be prevented from knowing what is really happening in India. This might sound strange, but to me it seems to be true, since I do not find any other justification for having chosen the 60-100 metres band.

Again on the side of consistancy also AIR has never erred. Sometime in last September, Bombay station was heard experimenting on 142 metres and when the controller of broadcasting was referred, he confirmed the report but interpreted same "as an experimental one. . . . for short relay purposes."

Even on the 60-100 metres band, have we not seen Bombay once working on 49.3 and 70.8 metres and Delhi on 86 metres. At last they settled down on the current wavelength and it is difficult to say how long AIR will stick to it in the face of increasing dissatisfaction. If AIR were so sure of themselves, which they say they are, why should they have changed their mind, rather so often?

"COMPLAINING HABIT."

I think, AIR are not taking criticisms in the true spirit in which they are given. A rather provoking Editorial in "The Indian Listener" appearing in its issue of 22nd February, 1933 characterizes criticisms as an outcome of a "complaining habit" and continues to say that "Many criticisms, however, arise from a tendency to expect too much." I think, criticisms arise because we do not receive from AIR what is rightly due.

In the matter of criticisms AIR did not even spare "The Statesman." Another provoking Editorial that appeared in "The Indian Listener" of the 22nd November, 1938 questions the integrity and inteiligence of "The Statesman." The Editorial above referred to says: "But since "The Statesman" criticises so frankly, let us also be equally frank. What does "The Statesman" do for All-India Radio? We seem to remember that a leader of decidedly antagonistic views appeared in "The Stateman" in Simla on the morning of the Assembly debate on broadcasting." This according to the Indian Listener was a bit too much. "The Indian Listener" evidently asks "Statesman" what it did for them while the latter had only asked and rightly too, what All-India Radio were doing for the people who give them their bread and butter. The issue is not one of mutual help but a public cause.

There is no use of loosing one's temper and reckoning critics as "critics who do not count.' Broadcasting is a public service and public above all have a right to know things about AIR. It is high time criticism and suggestions from the public are taken in a dispassionate mood.

CHEAP SETS.

People as well as the All-India Radio authorities have been clamouring for cheap Radio Sets. Anything manufactured specially increases the price and since Radios for India have to be manufactured for a special wavelength, naturally manufacturers demand a higher price. How can Radios be cheap when Radios have to be built for wavelengths which are neglected throughout the world but only used in India? This is a question all Radio-minded persons must ask and asking it bring pressure on the AIR expressing their dissatisfaction on the choice of wavelengths.

DAVENTRY'S NEW CALL-SIGNS

Introduction Of Series GRZ—GRA

During the past six years overseas listeners have become familiar with the many call-signs used by the Station at Daventry to identify the various frequencies used by that station. Starting with GSA, GSB, etc. twenty-two frequencies with call-signs of the GS-type have been notified for its use in that time, although only sixteen have actually been in service. Listeners may have remarked, therefore, recent announcements referring to the use of GRY (9.60 Mc/s; 31.32 metres), by the Daventry station.

Briefly, the reason for this new series of call-signs is that with the notification of GSW (7.22 Mc/s; 41.49 metres), all the available call-signs in the GS-series had been allocated, GSX, Y, and Z having been allocated to services other than broadcasting many years ago.

The Postmaster-General, who is the statutory authority in Great Britain for licensing all radio stations, and, in fact, issues the necessary license for the BBC to operate the Empire station, suggested that as the series immediately following the GS-series the GT-, was already in use, all future Daventry call-signs should be of the type GR-.

Reverting to the call-sign GSA, it will be seen that the three-letter combination that, in the alphabet, immediately precedes GSA is GRZ. Consequently, this is the first call-sign in the new series, and for future call-signs the final letter will be taken in reverse alphabetical order, GRY being the next one and the next GRX.

GRZ (21.64 Mc/s; 13.92 metres), although allocated to Daventry, has not yet been used. GRY was first taken into service on April 13 last.

The identification-word of the call-sign GRZ will be 'Zero,' and that of GRY is 'York.' As listeners to Daventry know, in order to avoid confusion in the spoken announcements of the three-letter call-signs, a word identifying the final letter is allotted to each.

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Complete information about these books may be had by writing to Chicago Telephone & Radio Co. Ltd., 129 Esplanade Road, Post Box 459 Bombay, or 25, Chowringhee, Post Box 8936, Calcutta.

B.B.C. TO EXTEND SPANISH & PORTUGUESE BROADCASTS

An extended service of broadcast programmes for the benefit of listeners in Latin-America will be started by the BBC on Monday, July 3. Transmissions will begin each day at 11.25 p.m. and end at 2.20 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time, approximately. The programmes will be specially designed to satisfy the tastes of Latin-American listeners, and will be announced in Spanish and Portuguese. They will include talks in the two languages, as well as music and general entertainment.

Two news bulletins in Spanish will be broadcast, at 11.30 p.m. and 2 a.m. G.M.T. daily, and a Portuguese bulletin will be broadcast at midnight.

The service will be radiated on GSO in the 19-metre band and GSC in the 31-metre band, which between them are expected to cover the whole of South and Central America.

In March, 1938, the BBC began a service of daily news bulletins in Spanish and Portuguese, and it has been found that these are widely appreciated by Latin-American listeners.

NEWS BULLETINS FOR SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

B. B. C.'s New Service To Be Inaugurated Shortly

A Daily service of news bulletins in the Spanish and Portuguese languages and designed for reception in Spain and Portugal, will shortly be inaugurated by the BBC. The bulletins will be transmitted on short-waves only from the Daventry station of the Corporation. The date on which transmissions will start, the times at which the news will be broadcast, and the wavelengths to be used, will be announced shortly.

(Continued from column 7.)

suffered this hardship and anyone who had to claim a dividend amounting to less than Rs. 3 would be only a loser if he were to pay one rupee as court fee and two rupees to an identifying lawyer as the fee of his lie. This means that while in one of the Presidency Magistrate's courts in Bombay the cost of collecting his dues would be greater than the amount of his claim in another court of the same city he would not have to pay anything. Is this not quite amusing to say the least?—Yours, etc.

RAMOO THAKKAR.

Vile Parle,
Bombay No. 24.
June 13, 1939.

Germany And India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In these days of 'Survival of the Fittest' India cannot afford to depend solely on the mercies of Fate. She must act and act without any fear, for any way we are surrounded and we cannot escape from fear. In this world of cruel preparation with armament all-round to make preparation to save lives of 35 crores of people breathing innocently in India is a holy responsibility. We will ill-serve our motherland if we are afraid of seizing any opportunity to prepare ourselves.

Great Britain is not willing to arm us. They cannot arm a nation of 35 crores of people and the same time hope to rule over them. Indians generally have no hatred for Great Britain, on the contrary they inwardly love them for many reasons. With all that the intelligentsia of India has lost faith in Great Britain for keeping India unarmed; especially, in face of terrible disaster that threaten her on account of horrible speed of world armament. Of course even now if Great Britain changes her heart and helps India to arm her at Russian or German speed of armament, we do not think India will sit silent if ever Great Britain is threatened with danger and will not come to her rescue out of sheer gratitude.

But that is hoping against hope—and the manhood of India cannot go on continually hoping and dreaming. The danger is at her doors and she must act. The question is how she can act.

An opportunity has come to her doors begging. Germany wants Indian trade. Since India has to trade with foreign countries, she should not grudge to trade with Germany.. Some interested parties suggest that Germany will rob us of our gold. We are already robbed white and Germany cannot do us worse. In India where only a few hundred years before, a whole family was delighted at the sight of a guest. Indians are now afraid of a guest, for having not sufficient money to support their family, how can they honour a guest? Not to speak of drain of so many years we have very recently seen how shipload after shipload of gold from India has been leaving her shore in spite of vigorous opposition—and Germany was not responsible for that.

Under her present deplorable condition having no army, navy, air force and foreign diplomacy, India cannot afford to make any nation her enemy not to speak of Germany I think Indians should go a step forward and make a trade pact even in favour of Germany, provided Germany undertake to teach Indians in the sphere of modern armaments.

We cannot disbelieve Germany in this respect. We know how she taught Chinese while all other nations of the world refused to teach her so that they could exploit her at their sweet will. Will the Congress Government take courage in both hands and seize this opportunity and make a grand test of the so-called Provincial Autonomy they have been granted.

In this connection it will not be out of the way to stress the point that India does not want to arm to attack others. In her long history running several thousands of years she never crossed the Himalayas willingly to attack others. She hates to attack others and crush their independence. If she ever arms it will be mainly for her self defence.—Yours, etc.

A. C. SEN.

Parel Bombay.

Our Readers' Views

Parsi Marriage And Divorce Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In continuation of the article published in the "Chronicle" in its issue of Friday (June 9) I reproduce below the following passages from the considered judgments of the Hon. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, the Hon. Mr. Justice Wasoodew and the Hon. Mr. Justice Divatia, in order to enable the public to form their opinion on the question of alimony.

So far as I can see the question of alimony to a divorced wife is difficult one for a layman to decide. Indeed it is strange that this vital question has not been properly understood as to why a divorced wife should get alimony even after her remarriage. There are several reasons why a divorced wife is entitled to alimony, and these reasons are very well defined by the Hon. Mr. Justice Wasoodew, in his judgment in the Appeal case of Maneckbai N. J. Vachha v. N. J. Vachha. He has rightly pointed out in this judgment that while deciding the question of alimony it would be wrong to lay down any 'prima facie' rule whether or not maintenance shall continue to be payable after the wife's remarriage. He further points out that in deciding this vital question circumstance of the case,—conduct, social position, means, children and the future of the wife—must be considered. Therefore, it is legitimate to presume that the Legislature deliberately preserved the distinction between a securing order and a personal order.

Take for instance that a husband commits adultery with another woman and the wife obtains divorce on that ground, and the wife has to maintain herself and three children and has to pull on with her future. There is not a shadow of doubt that her future is almost ruined—and this is likely to be the case in majority of cases—and the chances of her remarriage are very doubtful. She has to lead an unhappy and miserable life. For this reasons in law alimony is allowed to a divorced wife. I would also like to point out that certain religious sentiment prevails amongst the Parsis, and objections are often raised when the question of remarriage of a divorced women arises. For this reason alone practically there is practically very little chance of her remarriage, and she is compelled to lead the life of a widow with misery. This happens in the majority of cases, except in the case of a few who possess independent means or extraordinary personal charms, etc.

Take again a concrete instance. A husband earns Rs. 1,500 per month and his wife divorces him on account of his adultery and the Court orders him to pay Rs. 300 per month by way of alimony. The wife marries a second time and her second husband is a mere clerk or a bill collector getting a poor monthly salary of Rs. 40 per month. Can it be said by any sense of reasoning that in spite of her remarriage her circumstances, social position, means, and future prospects are in any way improved and she is better of? No, in that case her position is not at all improved, and the former husband is still in a better position and his income is also sufficient to pay the alimony. For the very reason the framers of the Act of 1936 deliberately omitted the words "While she remains chaste and unmarried," in clauses (a), (b) and in clause (2) of Section 40; and this provision is purposely made under these three independent clauses, so that the alimony may continue to be payable in spite of her remarriage, provided of course the former husband is in a position to pay.

It seems that the Hon. Mr. Dalal has totally failed to grasp this point otherwise he would not have ventured to bring forward the proposed unnecessary amendments to the Bill within the course of three years.

It is therefore necessary to consider this point from a legal point of view and not from a sentimental viewpoint. It is certain that legally the wife is entitled to alimony and her rights and privileges should not be deprived of by the proposed amendments to the Bill. I, therefore, appeal that this point should receive careful consideration of the Members of the Council of State and the question should be considered from the legal aspect of the case, and not from the sentimental point of view.

In the course of his judgment delivered by His Lordship the Hon. Mr. Justice Wasoodew, on 20th September, 1937, in the said appeal His Lordship observed as follows:

"In the early days of the Court it was considered that if a wife availed herself of the freedom conferred on her by the decree of divorce and married again it would be unreasonable to compel the former husband to maintain her, but it has since been laid down that the effect of the statutes is to leave an unfetter discretion in each case, and that it would be wrong to lay down any 'prima facie' rule whether or not maintenance shall continue to be payable after the wife's remarriage. In deciding this matter every circumstance of the case,—conduct, social position, means, children, and the future of the wife must be considered'."

"'Therefore it is legitimate to presume that the Legislature deliberately preserved the distinction between a securing order and a personal order'."

These considered and able judgments show that the omission of the words above referred to, in Section 40 (1) (a) and 40 (2) far from being accidental was intentional.

It is evidently clear from the judgments above referred to, that that are no doubts which need to be cleared up; nor has any injustice been caused to any party.

The amending Bill is therefore one-sided and should, therefore, be rejected.—Yours, etc.,

ZOROASTRIAN JOURNALIST.

A Matter For Enquiry

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The liquidators of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank having recently declared a small dividend I, as a depositor, was asked by them to fill in a certain form, which, as required by them, should be signed before a Presidency Magistrate or some other officer equal in rank to a Presidency Magistrate and must bear the seal of his office, and his own endorsement.

To get this endorsement I went to the Presidency Magistrate's Court at Bori Bunder. I was, first of all, asked to affix a court fee stamp of the value of one rupee and without understanding why, I did it as I wanted to save time. After that the Presidency Magistrate before whom I appeared to sign the form asked me to produce some practising lawyer from the Court to indentify me. I did not understand anything of this but I told him that there was no lawyer there who knew me and could identify me.

I found there another gentleman who had come on a similar business and was similarly confused when asked to produce a lawyer to identify him. A kind advocate who was moving about there (probably in search of clients) offered to identify him on a small payment of Rs. 2. He also made a similar kind offer to me. On my telling him that as he did not know me he could not, in truth, identify me he replied that what mattered was his fee and not the knowing and such identifications are usually made on payments only. He was going to identify the other gentleman only on this consideration without having ever seen him before. I had the greatest shock of my life when I understood that in a Court of Law a practising lawyer was ready to tell a bare-faced lie for a consideration of Rs. 2! I did not want to pay that lawyer his fee for his falsehood and waited for a friend who arrived a little later and did the identification for me. I had, however, still to pay a 'bakshees' of four annas to the sepoy who put the Court Seal on the form for my friend told me that unless he was thus pleased he would not put the seal till the end of the day and my time would be wasted.

An office friend of mine who had gone on a similar errand to the Presidency Magistrate's Court at Mazgaon had neither to pay any court fee nor to produce any practising lawyer for identifying him. He got his form duly endorsed and sealed by the Presidency Magistrate without the least trouble or expense.

I wonder, Sir, whether there are different procedures in Bombay in different courts of Presidency Magistrates for one and the same dispensation of law. Several depositors of this bank must have

(Continued column 4.)

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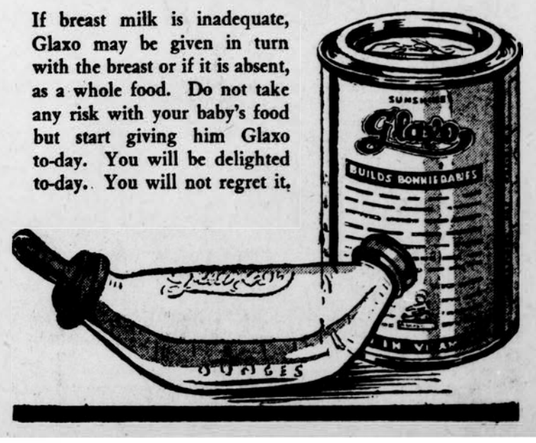

Political Prisoners In Bengal

Sarat Bose Explains Why He Resigned From Advisory Committee

Obstructionist And Over-Cautious Attitude Of Chairman

WARDHA, June 14.

Mr. Gandhi has received the following letter dated 31st May from Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, which, with his consent, is released for publication.

"My Dear Mahatmaji, You have probably learnt from papers that I and Sjt. Lalit Chandra Das, my colleague on the Prisoners Release Advisory committee felt compelled to resign from this Committee. The reason we gave the Home Minister for doing so was that our "approach to the question of release of convicted prisoners differed fundamentally from that of most of the other members of the Committee. This became clear to us during the last few weeks, more particularly, in the course of discussions following interviews with a number of prisoners which took place on May 7, 8 and 9.

OUR DIFFICULTIES

Those discussions showed that the attitude of the Majority of members of the committee was very stiff in the case of prisoners convicted in more serious cases and that they were not prepared to release them either on the assurance contained in your letter of 13th April 1938 or on reiteration by the prisoners of what they had told you when you met them. It became apparent to us that the majority of those prisoners stood no chance of being released until they had served or practically served out their term. As regards the rest, it became apparent that the most that the majority of members of the committee were prepared to do was to recommend the reduction of sentences in some cases and the conditional release or release on giving specific undertakings in some other cases.

To the Home Minister, we gave our reasons for our resignation in general terms only. But I feel it necessary to give you more details as well as a 'resume' of what we did during the time we served on the Committee.

You probably remember that when a proposal for an advisory committee for the release of political prisoners was put forward and I was requested by Sir Nazimuddin to suggest names from the Congress Party. I was not quite sure in my mind as to what we should do.

I asked Subhas to seek your advice and he discussed that matter with you when he met you at Delhi towards the end of September or beginning of October last. You were of the opinion that I should accept the membership of the Committee. Accordingly I made the position of the Congress Party in regard to the question of releasing political prisoners perfectly clear to Sir Nazimuddin and communicated to him our decision to serve on the committee and hoped that the Government would release the prisoners within a short time.

LETTER TO SIR NAZIMUDDIN

A copy of my letter to Sir Nazimuddin (dated October 23, 1938) is set forth below:—

"Kindly refer to D. O. No. 3810 dated the 26th September from Mr. R. H. Hutchings to me in which he asked me on your behalf to suggest the name of a member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly and also that of a member of the Bengal Legislative Council from the Congress Party, who might be invited by the Government to serve on the Advisory Committee for the release of political prisoners.

"You are well aware as a result of the conversations you had with Mahatma Gandhi and with the President of the Congress that the Congress Party cannot identify itself or agree with the Government's policy in respect to the political prisoners. Mahatma Gandhi in his letter of 13th September to you has also made that clear. At the same time, I feel that we should not obstruct any endeavour to bring about the release of these prisoners. It is out of this feeling that I am responding to your request for assistance. I earnestly hope that the Government will see their way to set at liberty all the political prisoners at a very early date. "I would suggest the name of Sjt. Lalit Chandra Das, M.L.A. from the Congress Council Party. As regards the Congress Assembly Party, I am prepared to represent it on the Committee You may issue invitations to Mr. Lalit Chandra Das and myself".

112 PRISONERS RELEASED

After this, the work of the Committee began and made some progress. Naturally, less difficult cases came up for consideration first and we were able to bring round our objectionist and hesitating colleagues to our point of view so that recommendations for unconditional release were sent to the Government resulting in the release of 112 prisoners including all women prisoners. But as we proceeded with our work, a cleavage of opinion made itself distinctly felt. It became obvious that the Government were not prepared to follow the recommendations of the committee in all cases.

One unanimous recommendation of the Committee in which the initiative was taken by the Chairman, (who) I may tell you, had always been overcautious rather than under-cautious, was referred back to the Committee. It also came to my ears that in some cases, the Government were imposing conditions (not recommended by the Committee) when it was perfectly well-known that the prisoners were not prepared to submit to any conditions or give any assurance except the one they had given to you.

PURNANANDA DAS GUPTA'S CASE

This attitude of the Government had its reaction on members of the Committee. In the first place, they shrank from making recommendations even when they were satisfied about the attitude of the prisoners. Of this, the case of Purnananda Das Gupta who was convicted in connection with the Inter-Provincial Conspiracy Case is a good example. There was a consensus of opinion among the members of the Committee that he had made a perfectly frank statement disavowing faith in terrorism. Yet the majority of the Committee did not venture to make the necessary recommendation for his release but accepted the suggestion of the official members on the Committee that a further report should be called for from the Government about him. Secondly, there was an insistence on individual declarations which amounted to a specific undertaking for good behaviour. While most of the prisoners were prepared to reiterate their declaration to you and actually did so. They resented fresh individual undertakings and were not prepared to give them. I and Lalit Babu considered that the prisoners had said enough in their statements to you and by reiterating their adherence to those statements had given a convincing indication of a change of heart. After the interview, I told the committee that I was perfectly satisfied that the prisoners had abjured violence for good and all of them should be released. But my views did not find favour with the majority of the committee. They were not prepared to accept that kind of declaration as satisfactory.

RESTIVENESS AMONG PRISONERS.

I also noticed an increasing restiveness among the prisoners in respect of the interviews as well as the assurance required. This restiveness and impatience had been present in greater or lesser degree from the very first. But we had been able by tactful management to keep it from becoming obstructive. It was, however, impossible to overcome the reluctance of the prisoners when they found that guarantees of a more hard and fast character were required of them. In such circumstances, their hostility to the procedure of the committee came to the surface and we became convinced that sooner or later, its work was bound to come to something like a deadlock.

Besides, this the general attitude of the Government in regard to the remaining convicted prisoners had also to be taken into account. It was clear to us that the Government were not prepared to release all the prisoners no matter how favourable the atmosphere was. In these circumstances, I did not think it is advisable for us to remain on the Committee any longer.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE.

After our resignation, the Government issued a communique a copy of which is set out below: The Committee appointed by the Government to advice on the release of terrorist convicts has considered 183 cases. The Government have passed orders on the recommendation of the Committee in 112 cases and in 68 the recommendations of the Committee are about to be submitted to the Government. Three cases are under consideration by the Government and 56 cases remain to be examined by the Committee. The Committee have recently interviewed a large number of prisoners individually before disposing of their cases in particular.

WOMEN PRISONERS.

All female prisoners appeared before the Committee and are recommended for release after giving a satisfactory assurance as to their future conduct. They have since been released. The Government regret to have to announce that two members of the committee Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and Mr. Lalit Chandra Das have tendered their resignations which have been accepted. The two members gave as reason for their resignation that their approach to the question of release of convicted prisoners differed fundamentally from that of most of the other members of the Committee.

"The question now is what should be done to procure the release of the remaining prisoners. I would very much like to have your advice as to how we should proceed. What I am apprehensive of is that the prisoners may commence a hunger-strike. If they do so, the situation will become extremely complicated. At the same time, I do not know what hopes I can hold out to them.

I hope you are better now. My health is still below par with 'pronamas'—Sarat Chandrai Bose."

NO DANGER OF TERRORISM.

In releasing the letter Mr. Gandhi says, "It is a pity that Sarat Chandra Bose and Lalit Chandra Das had to resign from the Prisoners Release Advisory Committee, when they found that they could not make further headway and that their views differed from those of their colleagues and of the Government. They had no option. I had hoped when the committee was formed that they would evolve a joint scheme whereby the question of political prisoners would be solved on An All India Basis and on non-party lines. Provincial autonomy should have meant at least the release of all political prisoners throughout India especially when they declared their faith in non-violence as a vast majority, if not all have done. The releases already effected have shown that there is no danger of a revival of terrorism such as the country has known. Therefore, I would suggest that Shri Sarat Chandra Bose and Lalit Chandra Das be reinvited to serve on the committee and a formula be found so as to satisfy their view point. It would be unfortunate if a hurricane agitation were to be re-started on the issue which does not warrant any such agitation and which is capable of being decided by mutual accommodation. I hope that my appeal to the Government of Bengal not to abandon the policy of conciliation they had adopted on this very important question of the release of political prisoners will not go in vain. It ought to be enough for them that the prisoners have declared their faith in non-violence. I hope that the prisoners will not be restless but will allow friendly effort to take its course without interruption of hunger-strike or the like. I would ask them to continue the dignified restraint they have so wisely observed."—A. P.

SEPARATE FEDERATION FOR MUSLIMS

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan's Plea

NAGPUR, June 11.

"We are ready to sacrifice our all for Islam and the Muslim League, and are awaiting the guidance of the League," said Khan Bahadur Siddique Ali Khan, M.L.A., (Central), Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Nagpur Divisional Muslim Political Conference held here under the presidency of Maulana Zafar Ali Khan M.L.A. (Central).

Choudry Khaliq-uz-Zaman, M.L.A. performed the ceremony of hoisting the League flag.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee said that in no other province did the Muslims labour under such difficulties as in the Central Provinces, and he charged the Ministry with "inhumanity." Describing the Hindu-Muslim riots in the province, he accused the Congress Ministry of showing extraordinary concern where Hindus were concerned and apathy in regard to the Muslims. They had no faith in the Congress. They had to stand on their own legs, with faith in God. "Live and let live" was the motto of the Muslim League, but should anybody attempt to trample their rights under foot, the Muslims would not take it lying down.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, in the course of his presidential address, said that the Congress was a Hindu Congress. It was curious that whenever the Muslims made any demands, they were accused of being communally-minded. What had happened to the Muslims in this province had also happened to them in the United Provinces and Bihar. No such incidents were reported from Bengal or the Punjab. They must oppose Federation and instead have a separate Federation which ensured them their full development.

HALIFAX AS MAHARAJA OF FRANCE!

(From Our Own Correspondent)

BERLIN, June 5.

Viscount Halifax, the British Foreign Secretary, is attacked in Saturday's issue of "Lokal-Anzeiger", which declares that:

"the former Viceroy of India is attempting to deal with European countries according to his Indian plan, and to play the Maharajas of France and Russia against those of Italy and Germany."

After discussing with great sarcasm Britain's negotiations with Russia, the "Lokal-Anzeiger" concludes:

"What will happen now, or what might happen, we will leave undiscussed. There has been one change during the past week. Lord Halifax no longer sits next to Stalin's chair—he kneels before him. Whether Moscow will now listen to him we shall learn in a short time."

The "Volkeszeitung" publishes messages from London and Moscow concerning the progress of the Anglo-Russian negotiations under the heading: "Proud Abion as Beggar."

First LL. B. Examination Results

Only Three Candidates Get First Class

The results of the First LL.B. Examination according to old and new rules, were declared on Wednesday.

Mr. Lalvani, Moti Jhamatmal, Mr. Subramanyan Varidyanathan and Mr. Dhruva Manilal Maganlal have come in the First Class, according to the Old Rules. None gets a First-Class according to the New Rules.

KEEPING TERMS.

The following unsuccessful candidates are allowed to keep terms for the Second LL.B. Examination:—

Nos. 48, 259, 297, 311, 372, 486, 535, 575, 652, 658, 781.

SCHOLARSHIP ETC.

The scholarship, Medal and the Prize have been awarded as under:—

The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal and Prize... To No. 236.

The Nandshankar Parvatishankar Dave Scholarship...To No. 248.

The Sohrab Khorshed Dastur Scholarship...To No. 247.

SECOND CLASS:

1 Abdul Aziz, 4 K C Alamshaw, 9 H J Bamjee, 10 B D Bana, 11 C Bandi, 12 J A-Q Bangi, 14 J N Barmeda, 15 K D Bhate, 17 J M Bhatia, 19 P C Bhatt, 20 S H Bhatt, 24 V B Chhaya, 29 P S Contractor, 35 A S Daruwalla, 37 D B Dave, 41 D P Desai, 42 J D Desai, 44 N R Desai, 54 M R Deurkar, 59 C T Dighe, 60 G G Dingankar, 61 T S N Divanji, 62 I C Diwanji, 63 J V Doshi, 65 R S Doshi, 66 S V Doshi, 67 B R Engineer, 69 M R Fadnis, 72 J N Gandhi, 73 J M Gandhi, 80 V V Goradia, 83 P M Hegdekatti, 87 J S Jariwalla, 89 G S Jha, 90 S N Jhaveri, 91 N C Jithra, 95 M D Joshi, 97 V S Joshi, 98 B A Kadam, 101 R M Kantawala, 103 M J Kapasi, 106 S B Kasi, 107 J D Kelawala, 115 M N Korgaokar, 119 A G Lakdawala, 121 J F Lalkaka, 122 L R Lamani, 124 R N Limaye, 125 A A Lodhia, 127 P S Malvankar, 129 S G Mandrekar, 131 D M Mehta, 132 I R Mehta, 134 R P Mehta, 135 A D Merchant, 138 E S Modak, 140 M R Mody, 143 K P Muddappa, 144 P M Mukhi, 147 D M Murdeshwar, 151 S B Nagarimule, 157 H K F Nariman, 162 D C Panchal, 163 S V Pandit, 164 B V Paranjape, 167 J S Parikh, 168 R D Parkho, 172 A C Patel, 173 B E Patel, 175 M J Patel, 176 N J Patel, 189 A J W Pinto, 197 R K Puar, 199 R G Punjabi, 201 D R Rana, 205 M D Rathod, 210 Y G Sanglikar, 216 N H Sethna, 217 C N Shah, 223 H S Shaikh, 224 S V Shankaranarayana Rao, 228 S H Shukla, 230 M F Sikandar, 233 L B Solankee, 234 N C Solankee, 236 V Subramaniam, 238 D Suryanarayana, 242 V B Tamhane, 244 Kusum Govindlal Thakor, 245 M M Thakore, 246 V P Thosar, 247 T K Tope, 248 N M Trivedi, 249 P T Trivedi, 251 G R Tumkur, 252 M F B Tyabji 257 Khorshed Nadirshaw Vakil, 260 N M Vakil, 261 V U Vakil, 266 B Vyas, 267 P M Vyas, 268 G M Wagh, 338 D K Agarwal, 343 K M Bannihatti, 353 B V Challa, 355 H S Chhaya, 356 G S Chindhade, 357 P C Chordiya, 360 M J Dave, 362 B N Deshmukh, 363 K N Deshmukh, 364 P D Deshmukh, 367 M M Dhruv, 369 S C Edke, 373 B T Gandhi, 378 P V Godbole, 388 G K Hiremath, 390 S V Inamdar, 391 A K Jadhav, 393 V M Jakhade, 396 M B Joglekar, 398 S N Joshi, 399 V G Kakade 402 S D Kamerkar, 403 Z M Kankaria, 408 S R Katti, 410 K H Kelkar, 412 S A Kelkar, 415 K N Khinvasra, 418 B Kondajji, 419 B K Kondejkar, 422 G B Kulkarni, 423 J B Kulkarni, 424 N B Kulkarni, 425 N B Kulkarni, 427 R B Kulkarni, 436 Y B Magdum, 441 K L Mankad, 444 J R Mehta, 445 J B Mirajkar, 448 J K Munshi, 451 P R Nagarur, 452 V N Naik, 454 P Om, 459 D W Parasnis, 460 M V Parekh, 462 L V Parvatikar, 463 H K Pathak, 466 P T Patil, 467 R G Patil, 468 S M Patil, 469 Z B Patil, 476 B S Rama Rao, 478 K R Rao, 479 R B Rathod, 480 U N Raysoni, 481 P M Salgarkar, 482 P K Sanghani, 483 D M Sapatnekar, 487 S M Sharangpani, 489 B P Sindekar, 494 D D Sutani, 495 A V Tabib, 500 V Tuppada, 501 H Z Vani, 504 V B Wani, 505 V G Watve, 507 M V Yargop, 549 S C Acharya, 550 H R Behlim, 552 P G Bhatt, 554 M B Chitre, 559 P K Dave, 560 Y R Dave, 561 D D Desai, 562 J S Desai, 564 R N Desai, 568 K N Dossani, 570 S G Gandhi, 578 B R Joshi, 584 M K Lakhtaria, 586 M D Manek, 587 G A Mehta, 590 A K Muzumdar, 591 I M Naik, 593 R C Oza, 594 S C Oza, 597 S U Panja, 602 A N Patel, 603 B U Patel, 604 C M Patel, 605 C C Patel, 607 J P Patel, 612 R D Patel, 613 R G Patel, 614 S V Patel, 617 S S Pujara, 618 R K Rana, 619 S G Rebello, 622 M K Sanghvi, 623 A A Shah, 625 C A Shah, 626 J J Shah, 627 K G Shah, 629 P A Shah, 631 S S Shah 632 V U Shah 633 A J Shaikh, 635 J S Shukla, 637 M K Solanki, 638 B A Soni, 639 S A Thakore, 643 K V Vora, 644 N V Vora, 645 N K Vora, 646 S M Vora, 650 S N Yodh, 678 R R Agali, 681 W V Arbatti, 682 J L Bagwan, 683 P U Barasekoppal, 684 V P Barge, 685 M T Bhat, 686 S G Borde, 687 S Cadaba, 689 D R Chavan, 691 A D Desai, 697 G R Ekhande, 698 G B Guggali, 700 V S Gunjal, 701 V A Halkarni, 702 G S Hukkeri, 711 D Kemmanahally, 715 M A Kulkarni, 716 S T Kulkarni, 720 C B Malgi, 722 S R Morvekar, 726 V P Naib, 727 N B Naik, 731 N B Pawar, 732 B K Potdar, 733 K R Powar, 734 V D Puned, 738 S N Sawant, 739 V G Shah, 740 S S Shinde, 741 V G Shinde, 746 M S Viraktamath, 769 P J Advani, 770 H C Alwaney, 772 G C Chhabria, 775 K S Dulani, 776 M B Gupta, 780 P F Khilnani, 782 M J Lalavani, 784 T D Makhijani, 789 B L Manwani, 790 A A M I Memon, 794 K N Mirchandani, 796 P S Nihalani, 800 R C Samtaney, 803 B C Shah, 807 C H Teckchandani, 811 A H M I Yoosfani, 812 A A Zubedi.

PASS CLASS:

270 N G Ahya, 272 N V Badani, 273 P R Bagwe, 275 V M Bapat, 276 B S Batliwalla, 277 K J Bhagat, 280 N J Cooper, 282 V M Dave, 284 R M De Souza, 288 P W Gandekar, 289 S V Gokarn, 290 K N Hingne, 291 V R Honap, 293 S N Joshi, 294 S S Kale, 295 R N Karnik, 298 Y M Koli, 301 B P Malao, 305 M J Mehta, 306 H G Mody, 308 H S Parikh, 315 M Poddar, 316 J G Pradhan, 317 P A Pradhan, 318 D R Puttanna, 322 G A Shah, 323 M I Shaikh, 324 B K Soman, 326 A A Syed, 327 D L Thanawala, 328 R S Upadhye, 329 R D Vaidya, 331 P V Vaze, 333 M M Virkar, 335 T R K Vokkaligar, 509 N Badri, 510 V P Behere, 511 P P Bhanage, 512 K D Bokil, 514 V M Chitnis, 515 A G Darshane 516 J V Deshpande, 517 S R Doiphode, 518 N Duvvury, 519 V H Hebbal, 521 A V Inamdar, 524 S K Kale, 525 N K Katare, 527 R A Kulkarni, 529 R V Mardhekar, 530 M S Masurkar, 531 K B Menavlikar, 532 V A Mukhedkar, 534 R R Nadgir, 536 R S Nimbalkar, 537 R N Ratakonda, 538 V M Sabnis. 539 V Seshagiri Sarma, 540 A M Sayed, 541 G M Shah, 542 M M Shah, 543 K S Talati, 544 M G Tannu, 545 V S Tukdeo, 546 V N Vaidya, 547 V Venkataseshachar. 548 S R Yadavilli, 555 D D Cooper. 556 A L Daftary, 655 P M Doshi. 656 M G Gandhi, 659 C K Kothari, 660 P K Pandit, 662 A J Pandya, 665 U S Parikh, 666 G S Patel, 667 J B Patel, 668 K H Patel, 669 M K Patel, 670 J H Sampat, 673 N N Shah, 674 S K Shah, 675 S M Shah, 676 J K Sharma, 749 S K Iyengar, 750 B D Jatti, 752 S A Kaujalgi, 753 B G Kolhapure, 754 H K Kulkarni, 755 T R Kulkarni, 757 D H Nyamagouder, 758 N H Pathare, 759 A S Patil, 760 B S Phadnis, 761 S Raichur, 762 C R B Rama, 763 S K Risawade, 765 D S Shirolikar, 767 S K Tammannavar, 768 R P Wategave, 813 B K Balani, 814 P K Godwani, 815 S S Hassanally, 816 A H Malkani, 817 A A Memon. 819 L P Pohuja, 820 S M Puri.

The following candidates have passed according to new rules:

SECOND CLASS

3 S. S. Amblye, 5 M. R. Balakrishnan, 10 M. L. Bhagwat, 12 P. C. Bhandari, 15 S. S. Borkar, 16 M L Bulchandan, 23 J M Daruvalla, 27 P. L. Deshpande, 28 Dorothea Mary DeSouza, 30 B. E. D'Silva, 31 M. P. Dubash, 32 R. N. Dubash, 33 H. T. Gajwani, 34 J. V. Gandhi, 35 N. G. Gandhi, 36 S. R. Ghalla, 44 D. K. Jadye, 49 B. G. Kalantri, 53 C. P. Kapadia 54 N. A. Kapasi, 55 E. K. Karanjavala, 62 R. B. K. Laghari, 62 R. P. Lalwani, 69 B. A. Mantagani, 71 S. S. Mantri, 74 V. P. Medhekar, 77 P. C. Mehta, 78 R. M. Mehta, 79 T. S. Mehta, 80 V. P. Mehta, 81 V. P. Mehta, 84 G. M. Murdeshwar, 85 M. D. Murdeshwar, 88 J. Nazareth, 90 G. W. Notani, 92 A. S. M. Parekh, 97 K. A. Patel, 102 V. R. Popawala, 106 R. V. Sanghvi, 108 B. V. Shah 113 M. K. Shah, 118 Y. G. Sheth, 119 G. R. Shetty, 120 J. A. Shivaney, 121 S. C. Shivnani. 123 G. G. Tathe, 124 C. D. Thakker, 134 S. G. Vakil, 135 J. P. Velker, 136 V. V. Vidwans, 140 L. Addala, 144 M. M. Antani, 145 S. V. Apte, 149 K. R. Behatti, 154 A K. Bhure, 155 C. U. Bora, 159 M. V. Date, 163 N. S. Deshpande, 166 V. B. Gogte, 168 D. C. Gor, 170 B. K. Harihar, 172 M. M. Horatti, 174 N. Ifrazuddin, 176 V. R. Iranganti, 177 D. V. Joshi, 179 P. M. Joshi, 187 K. R. Kembhavi, 188 P. R. Kona, 192 S. K. Kulkarni, 197 B. A. Latthe, 199 N. V. Mandakolathur, 203 N. S. Mutgi, 204 S. G. Naidu, 205 M. R. Narayanan, 207 L. Nishtala, 208 V. G. Pahlajani, 209 G. U. Patel, 212 M. G. Phulwar, 216 N. H. Rajdev, 218 Malati Govind Ranade, 221 A. K. Shah, 222 C. U. Shah, 223 H. N. Shah, 225 R. J. Shah, 229 V. S. Turlapati, 233 R. H. Vora, 239 K. J. Desai, 242 B. P. Gandhi, 243 B. J. Joshi, 245 J. M. Kamodia, 251 B. H. Mehta, 253 K. B. Mehta 258 M. M. Odedra, 259 K. D. Oza, 260 P. M. Parikh, 261 C. A. Patel, 262 C. R. Patel, 269 V. N. Patel, 271 P. L. Sarda, 282 S. H. Shah, 283 T. C. Shah, 286 M. J. Shelat, 288 N. C. Sheth, 289 R. U. Sheth, 290 M. J. Shukla, 299 D. N. Baji, 300 S. K. Borgave, 301 R. N. Borgikar, 304 K. S. Deshpande, 305 S. G. Deshpande, 306 S. A. Deshpande, 307 V. S. Deshpande, 323 G. T. Kulkarni, 326 V. N. Kulkarni, 328 K. Kurnool, 330 G. D. Latay, 331 S. G. Latkar, 338 A. B. Patil, 341 B. S. T. Raje, 344 N. K. Shah, 345 G. M. Tendolkar.

PASS

302 R. S. Chandavarkar, (exempted from 5).

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON SEVEN POINTS UP

Easier Markets In London

METALS SHOW FIRMNESS

BOMBAY, June 14.

NEW YORK COTTON

The cotton was moderately active with adverse weather news off-set by stalemate created by subsidy discussions. However the underlying sentiment was cheerful.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Markets were easier owing to the uncertainty surrounding International political situation.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, June 14

Previous closing	8.37
To-day's opening	8.37
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	8.44
Difference	+07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939

Liverpool, June 14

Previous closing	4.68
To-day's opening	4.67
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	4.68
Difference	nil

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939	Rs. 174-8
April May 1940	Rs. 161-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 14

The trading in October began at 8.37 i.e. unchanged from previous closing.

Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and trade buying while outside enquiry was also in evidence with October rising to 8.41.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, June 14

Locally, Broach July/August opened at Rs. 174 but the price soon rose to Rs. 174-10. The close was slightly lower at Rs. 174-4. April/May closed at Rs. 161-2.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 14

Following are the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

July (9.21/9.23) 9.27/9.27
October (8.32/8.32) 8.38/8.35
December (8.06/8.05) 8.12/8.13

Liverpool Cotton

London, June 14

American July (5.01) 5.05
American October (4.66) 4.67
Giza July (6.46) 6.47
Giza October (6.51) 6.52

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, June 14

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (6-11) 6-11
Indian Pekoe higher (1-8 3/4) 1-8 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-5 1/2) 1-5

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop June July (£23 1/2 sellers) £26 sellers
Dunlop August (£27 3/4 sellers) £27 3/4 sellers
Lightning August (£25 3/4 sellers) £25 3/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (8 1/4 buyers) 8 3/16 paid and buyers
Forward October December (8 3/8 paid and buyers) 8 3/8 paid and buyers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay June July (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata June (£13 sellers) £12 15/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata June (£11 15/16 sellers) £12 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal July (£12 sellers) £12 1/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£224 1/2 buyers £224 3/4 sellers. Steady) £227 1/2 buyers £227 3/4 sellers. Firmer
Lead (£14 5/16 buyers £14 3/8 sellers. Barely steady) £14 9/16 buyers £14 11/16 sellers
Electrolytic Copper (£46 2/6 to £47 3/4 sellers £47 1/4 to £48 1/4
Iron (102) 102

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, June 14

The closing quotation for Liverpool wheat (July) was 4/2d.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 14

The following are the opening rates:
General Motors (dol 44 3/8) unquoted
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 24 1/8) dol 23 7/8
U S Common New Stock (dol 47 1/2) dol 47
U S Steel Preference (dol 106) dol 106 1/2

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 14

Previous closing	4.68 5/8
To-day's opening	4.68 3/8

At the time of New York cotton closing 4.68 5/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 14

Previous closing	4.68.54
To-day's opening	4.68.59
To-day's closing	4.68.35

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, June 14

Previous closing	176.73
To-day's opening	176.73
To-day's closing	176.73

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 14

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.59 and then eased to 4.68.48 on lack of interest and small pressure with subsequent changes being small.

Franc opened at 176.73 and continued narrow and inactive.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32 sellers) 1-5 29/32 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.181) 13.187
New York on Bombay (34.94) 34.97
Berlin on Milan (0.87 1/8) 0.87 1/8
London on Milan (89.09) 89.09
London on Shanghai (0-6 1/2 nominal) 0-6 1/2 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-4) £7-8-5
Silver (19 7/8d) 19 15/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent
4 months (7/8 to 7/8 per cent) 7/8 to 7/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, June 14

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Speculators bought and sold. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, June 14

Spot	(19 7/8d) 19 15/16+1/16
Forward	(19 11/16d) 19 11/16d nil

LONDON GOLD

London, June 14

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-4) £7-8-5

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

Bombay, June 14

SILVER

Silver ready	52	6	0
Silver Ashad	52	4	6
Silver Shravan	52	2	0

GOLD

Gold ready	37	1	6
Gold Ashad	37	1	9
Gold Shravan	37	2	0
Sovereign	23	10	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 14

Wheat September	3	3	6
Wheat January	3	7	3
Linseed September	5	8	9

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, June 14

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 4/ 5,8d.

Prices advanced in response to better North American cables while the absence of pressure of actuals also imparted steadiness.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, June 14

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.73 1/4.

Prices advanced moderately on scattered local buying influenced by lightly unfavourable weather, with the rate rising to 0.73 1/2.

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotations

Bombay, June 14

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 96/7 for current settlement at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 14

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £86

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Monday, June 5 £86 3/4
Tuesday, June 6, £86 1/2
Wednesday, June 7, £86 1/2
Thursday, June 8, £86 1/2
Friday, June 9, £86 3/4
Monday, June 12 £86 3/4
Tuesday, June 13, £86

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 14

3-30 p.m.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£96 1/2) £96 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£86) £86
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£107) £107
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£109 1/2) £109 1/2
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 (£103 3/4) £103 3/4
5 per cent 1942-47 (£105) £105
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£98 1/2) £98 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£102 1/4) £102 1/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£68) £67 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£94 3/4) £94 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/8) £102 1/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£107 1/2) £107 1/4
5 1/2 per cent War Loan (£94 3/8) £94 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 1/4) £107 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 14

London Stock Exchange was somewhat easier owing to some pressure.

Giltedged securities were quietly steady. Three and half per cent was quoted at £86 i.e. unchanged from the previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (17-0) 16-9
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (58-7 1/2) 57-9
Hydro Electric (dol 4) dol 4
Elec Music Industry (10-4 1/2) 9-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson (24-9) 24-9
Imperial Chemical (30-3) 30-0
Woolsworth New Ordinary (64-1 1/2) 63-6
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£22) £22
Dunlop Rubber (27-9) 27-3
Unilever Ordinary (37-1 1/2) 26-10 1/2
Ford Motors (17-1 1/2) 16-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£51 1/2) £50 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (99 1/2) 97-6
Carreas 'A' (£6 7/8 £6 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (130-10 1/2) 130-0
P and O. S. N Company Deferred (21-7 1/2) 21-/ 1/2
Distillers (94-6) 94-6
Bredford Dye (4-0) 4-0
British Celanese (4-10 1/2) 4-10 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (31-3) 30-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (26-6) 26-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-10 1/2) 2-10 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (19-7 1/2) 19-3
Inter Nickels (dol 52) dol 51 1/2
Indian Iron (37-6) 36-10 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam (18-0) 18-0
Donaro Tea (31-3) 31-3
Empire of India (25-0) 25-0

JUTE

Barnagore (£10 3/4) £10 3/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (26-0) 25-4 1/2
Gula Kelampong (19-4 1/2) 19-4 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-4 1/2) 29-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (20-0) 20-0
Burma Corporation (8-7 1/2) 8-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£12 1/4) £12 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (49-4 1/2) 49-4 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown (£15 1/8) £15 1/8
Associated Portland Cement (70-10 1/2) 69-9
Trinidad Leasehold (87-6) 87-6
Sub Nigel (£11 1/4) £11 1/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Union Corporation (£7 3/4) £7 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2
Anglo Iranian (79-4 1/2) 79-4 1/2
Burma Oil (73-1 1/2) 73-1 1/2
Maxican Eagle (8-0) 7-7 1/2
Shell Transport (83-9) 83-9
Royal Dutch (£35 1/4) £35

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£34 1/2) £34
London Midland Ordinary (£15) £15
London North Eastern Def (£3) £3
London Southern Def (£17 1/4) £16 7/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£116) £116
London Transport 'C' £79 3/4) £79 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Foreign Bonds And Securities Weak

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 14

On the Stock Exchange the Far Eastern situation hampered trading, causing a general decline in prices, though no real selling pressure was encountered.

Kaffirs displayed good resistance, but giltedged securities were fractionally easier and foreign bonds were weak.

Wall Street opened easier.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Jutes Ruled Firm

CALCUTTA, June 14

Jutes ruled firm and a fair volume of business was reported amongst more popular stocks. Coals: Not so much interested in this section.

Teas rather neglected.

Miscellaneous: Speculative issues ruled steady. Borooah Timber recorded further improvement while Midnapore Zemindary kept steady.

Government securities ruled quiet but steady.

Government securities: Three centum new loan 1963/65 97/12, three centum G P 98.9; three half centum G P 99/10; five centum loan 1945/55 114.

Banks: Imperial Conty 383; Reserve Bank 110; Howrah Sheakhala Rly 67/8.

Cottons: Elgin Mills ord 104; New Victoria ord annas 12;

Coals: Burra Dhemo 3/10; Ghusick and Muslia 2/2; Nazira 8/2; Raneegunge 31/2; Satpukuri and Asansol annas 9.

Jutes: Anglo India 335 small lots; Barnagore 156; Cheviot 170; Clive 25/10; Delta 367 small lots; Empire 25/4; Fort William 217/8 small lots; Ganges 250; Hooghly pref 16/12; Howrah 54/3; India 300; Hukumchand ord 5/10; Kanknarrah 383; National 22/10; New Central 298 small lot; Nuddea 43/12; Northbrook pref 128; Orient 180; Presidency 3/9; Reliance 59; Standard P 260 ex div.

Miscellaneous: Consolidated Tin 6; Indian Copper 1/11; Dalmia Cement ord defd 3/10; Cuttack Electric 10/4; Jorhat Elec 10/4; do pref 100/8; Upper Ganges Elec 11; Hukumchand Steel 6/3 ex div; Indian Galvanizing 23/4; Indian Malleable Casting defd 2/8; Indian St Wagon pref 128/8. Indian Iron and Steel 25; Saran Eng 4/8; Steel Corpn 12/13; do pref 94/8; ex div; Associated Hotel ord 1/2; B I Corpn ord 2/9; Calcutta Safe Deposit 6/8 small lot; Great Eastern Hotel 193; British Burma Petrol 4/2; India Paper Pulp 92; Midnapore Zemindary 59/8 ex div; Borooah Timber 12/12; Champaran Sugar 11/7; small lot; Mahaswastika ord 95.

Teas; Bateli 3/6; Tyrnon 9/4;

Debenture: Seven centum 1926/51 Mahaswastika Sugar 99.—A. P.

INCREASE IN SUGAR QUOTA

Decision Of International Council

LONDON, June 14.

The International Sugar Council meeting in London unanimously decided to adopt the recommendation made by the Executive Committee last month that part of the additional sugar required during the current quota year should be obtained by allowing British Dominions and Colonies to increase their quotas for that year by the 153,265 metric tons they claimed under Art. XIV of the International Sugar Agreement instead of deferring that adjustment to the third year.

Following is the division of the above mentioned figure:—Union of South Africa 14,570; Australia 28,330; British Colonial Empire 110,365 metric tons. Eleven thousand of the last named allocation will not be available for shipment.

Additional quota of 7,00 metric tons was granted to Haiti for the current year.—Reuter.

PROSPECTS OF NEXT SUGAR QUOTA YEAR

LONDON, June 14.

An International Sugar Council Communique says: Well-informed quarters declare that the requirements of the market for the next quota year is likely materially to be lower than during the past two years.—Reuter.

"SUPPORT THE DEMOCRACIES"

(From Our Own Correspondent)

NEW YORK, June 5

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt says she does not think that the United States needs a society to keep the country out of war.

She says in her daily column which appears in 68 newspapers, having a combined circulation of 4,438,000. "Have we decided to hide behind neutrality?" she asks. And she goes on:

"It is safe, perhaps, but I am not sure it is always right to be safe. Every time a nation which has known freedom loses it, other free nations lose something, too. This country knows that at some time amputations of freedom must cease, and the world knows that the weight of our resources must be thrown on the side that will permit us to open a newspaper without wondering what new nation has been enslaved."

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 9th day of June, 1939.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	17,92,86,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	179,77,14,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	10,21,17,000
Total Notes issues	207,91,17,000
Total Liabilities	207,91,17,000
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 49.981 per cent.	
ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,51,43,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	59,50,11,000
Total of A.	103,91,57,000
B. Rupee Coin	66,65,25,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	37,34,35,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	...
Total Assets	207,91,17,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 9th June, 1939.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government—	
(1) Central Govt of India	5,37,26,000
(2) Government of Burma	2,26,80,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	3,16,85,000
(b) Banks	14,73,19,000
(c) Others	82,24,000
Bills Payable	8,25,000
Other Liabilities	1,20,00,000
Rupees	37,64,59,000
ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in Burma	17,90,81,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	2,05,000
Rupee Coin	4,24,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,59,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	...
(b) External	...
(c) Government Treasury Bills	21,87,000
Balances held abroad*	9,47,53,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	1,82,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	2,00,000
Investments	7,10,85,000
Other Assets	99,65,000
Rupees	37,64,59,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

SWEDEN'S FOREIGN TRADE

Sweden's foreign trade during April showed a continued heavy rise of imports, which amounted to 201,000,000 kr. (£10,361,000) against 167,400,000 kr. for April 1938—an increase of about 34,000,000 kr.—while exports declined by about 5,000,000 kr. to 152,000,000 kr. (£7,853,000) Sweden's foreign trade during April thus resulted in an excess of imports over exports of 49,000,000 kr. (£2,526,000) against only 10,600,000 kr. during the corresponding month last year. For the first four months of this year statistics show an import surplus of nearly 165,000,000 kr

LONDON SEEDS.

London, June 13.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. per ton June sellers 11/18/9
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. per ton June sellers 12/18/9
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton June sellers 13/8/9
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. per ton June/July sellers 12/10/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. per ton June/July sellers 11/10/0

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, June 13.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality ..... unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 13.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.68.54
Paris	176.73
Berlin	11.68
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.69 17/32
Amsterdam	8.81 1/2
Brussels	27.58
Milan	89.07
Berne	20.77

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 13.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£70 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£73 1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£86
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£107
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£67 7/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£94 7/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£94 3/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£107 1/2
Victory Bonds	£107 1/4
Chartered Bank of I.A. and China	£7 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London R.	£84 1/2
National Bank of India	£30 1/2

LINSEED OILS

London, June 13.

Linseed oil naked London per cwt June sellers 25
Linseed oil naked London per cwt. Jul/Aug. paid 24/10 1/2

Minister Patil's Tour Programme

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, left Poona on Wednesday afternoon, June 14, on a tour to Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts. The Minister will return to Poona on Sunday, June 18.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, June 14

Anglo Iranian Oil ss British Justice of 4122 reg tons, Captain F R Broad arrived from Abadan via Cochin with cargo of diesel oil.

Volkart Bros ss Tosari of 4454 reg tons, Captain L N Van Dendersen arrived from Rotterdam via Port Said, Java Ports, Madras, Colombo with general cargo.

F F Campbell ss City of Lyons of 4461 reg tons, Captain T Cooper arrived from Cardiff via Montreal, New York, Port Said, Suez, Aden and Karachi with general cargo.

SAILED

T Morrison ss Kohinur of 3240 reg tons, Captain B E Brewin sailed for Calicut via Bhavnagar and Port Okha with same bottom cargo.

Burmah Shell Oil S and D ss James Store of 4868 reg tons, Captain P Myre sailed for Aroebay in water balast.

Volkart Bros ss Tosari of 4454 reg tons, Captain L N Van Dendersen sailed for Basra with same bottom cargo.

R I S N ss Bamora of 1810 reg tons Captain W Sinclair sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 14-6-39

S S Pres Hayes (F F C) for Suez, Port Said, Naples, Genoa Marseilles and American Ports.

S S Mooltan (M M) for Australian Ports via Colombo

S S Naringa (M M) for Kathiawar Ports and Karachi

S S Chakdina (M M) for Kathiawar Ports, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

S S Circassia (Anc Line) for Kathiawar Ports, Karachi, Marmagoa and Europe and American Ports.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, June 14

4 Tosari 4458 Karachi 14-6 Volkart Bros.
5 Clan Morrison 3643 Alleppey 14-6 J Finlay
7 City of Hongkong 6071 Karachi 21-6 K Nixon
8 Silveray 2626 Karachi 15-6 Volkart Bros.
12 City of Barcelona 3524 Karachi 17-6 K Nixon.
14 Wollsburg 3827 Bremen 18-6 L Edwards
15 Talrea 3756 Durban 21-6 M M
17 El Segundo 2256 Bahrein 16-6 Caltex India

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Pundit 3199 Rangoon 17-6 T Morrison
3 Bamora 1870 Persian Gulf 14-6 M M
4 Vita 1955 Busrah 16-6 M M
12/13 Binfield 3170 Madras 18-6 M M
8 Haideri 912 Karachi 15-6 S Hassum

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Kohinur 3240 Bhavnagar 13-6 T Morrison
B Khosrou 2471 Mauritius 16-6 T Morrison
F Jehangir 2157 Red Sea Ports 15-6 T Morrison
H Revati 232 NF NF Malabar Steamship
H O/S Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar S
L Jaladuta 3089 N F N F, Scindia S N.
P/O Varela 1926 N F N F M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Canton 6-7-39 P and O S N
Burdwan 17-6-39 M M
Chitral 8-6-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 15-6-39 P and O S N
Corfu 22-6-39 P and O S N
Strathallan 29-6-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Morrison 9-6-39 J Finlay
City of Hongkong 12-6-39 K Nixon
Circassia 16-6-39 Anchor Line

FROM HAMBURG

Neuenfels 17-6-39 L Edwards
Algenib 19-6-39 L Edwards
Goldenfels 24-6-39 L Edwards
Trautenfels 24-6-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Hayes 15-6-39 F F Campbell
Crown City 10-6-39 L Edgard
Pres. Polk 29-6-39 F F Campbell
Tosary 14-6-39 Volkart Bros
City of Lyons 14-6-39 F F Campbell

FROM OSLO

Nagara 17-6-39 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Cortelazzo 16-6-39 L Triestino
Conte Rosso 26-6-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Atlas Maru 26-6-39 O S Kaisha
Arima Maru 22-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Brisbane Maru 17-6-39 O S Kaisha
Zinzan Maru 20-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 13-7-39 L Triestino
Ginyo Maru 28-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Ranchi 23-6-39 P and O S N
Ranpura 8-7-39 P and O S N
Conte Verde 22-6-39 L Triestino

FROM BASRA

Chakdina 15-6-39 M M
Vasna 17-6-39 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Gogra 17-6-39 M M

FROM JAVA

Rajput 17-6-39 T Morrison

FROM SYDNEY

Cathay 17-6-39 P and O S N

FROM RANGOON

Jalaganga 18-6-39 Scindia S N
Howra 17-6-39 M M

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 24-6-39 M M
Tairea 10-7-39 M M

FROM KARACHI

Zinzan Maru 25-6-39 N Y Kaisha

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Strathmore 1-7-39 P and O S N
Ranpura 8-7-39 M M
Rajputana 10-6-39 P and O S N
Cathay 17-6-39 P and O S N
Ranchi 24-6-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Hongkong 6-7-39 K Nixon
Britannia 18-6-39 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Wolfsburg 18-6-39 L Edwards
Wachtfels 22-6-39 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Polk 1-7-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Hayes 17-6-39 F F Campbell
Silveray 10-6-39 Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 22-6-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Bancamano 13-7-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Zinzan Maru 4-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Nagpore 6-7-39 P and O S N
Burdwan 20-6-39 P and O S N
Tango Maru 15-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 4-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Corfu 22-6-39 P and O S N
Canton 6-7-39 P and O S N
Nissan Maru 23-6-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 26-6-39 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Mooltan 15-6-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bamora 14-6-39 M M
Vita 15-6-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Tairea 21-6-39 M M
Kenya 5-7-39 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 15-6-39 T Morrison

FOR MAURITIUS

Khosrou 16-6-39 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA

Orna 3-7-39 M M

FOR KARACHI

Britannia 11-6-39 Anchor Line
Zinzan Maru 23-6-39 N Y Kaisha
City of Hongkong 21-6-39 K Nixon
Nenenfels 19-6-39 L Edward
City of Barcelona 17-6-39 K Nixon

P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Sumatra 10-6-39
S S Dalgoma 12-6-39
S S British Chemist 10-6-39
S S Victoria Marie 12-6-39
S S Crown City 12-6-39
S S Nissen Maru 12-6-39
S S Vita 12-6-39
S S Sonavati 12-6-39
S S Kohinur 12-6-39
S S Conte Biancamano (boats) 13-6-39
S S Khosrou 13-6-39
S S Parvati 13-6-39
S S Irrawadi 13-6-39

EXPORTS

S S Pres Hayes for New York: 100 bs cotton waste G M Vyas; 133 bags gum S Khetsey; 252 bags gum D Mavji; 134 bags gum S Dharshi; 50 bags gum E Vallimahomed; 200 bags fennel seed V Chintamani; 382 bags flea seed outer shell D Mavji; 29 bags kamala powder D Abraham; 422 bags gum N Mulji.

For Philadelphia: 22 bales d/s goat skins D Abraham.

For Boston: 25 bales cotton Cly V V Save; 100 bales wool raw K Esmail.

For Marseilles: 38 bales cotton waste T Laxmidas; 1280 bags gr nut seed The Cotton Agents; 951 bags gr nut kernal The East Asiatic; 84 bags ajma seed S M Rajgor; 84 bags dill seed S M Rajgor; 185 bags mustard seed S M Rajgor; 710 bags gr nut with shell S M Rajgor.

For Genoa: 121 bales mica splittings The Bombay Co

For Oporto: 28 bales ctn fly clean Supt T Products (India.

For Casablanca: 20 bags henna leaves D Abraham.

For Famagasta: 22 bales cotton yarn S J David.

For Tripoli: 15 bales ctn grey yarn S J David.

S S Mooltan for Sydney: 560 bales ctn twist waste K Paratap; 25 pkgs ctn piecegoods N Wadia; 50 bales ctn twist waste The Jassain Carpet.

IMPORTS

S S Britannia Agents Anchor Line from Glasgow: 135 cases whisky; 242 pkgs sewing ctn thread on reels; 50 hhds ale; 150 brls gas coal pitch; 1160 cases beer; 79 single tyres; 255 pcs sanitaryware; 80 1/kegs dry lead dry; 132 bags steel nails; 130 bags cut nails; 37 cases cotons; 1019 ctns hard spelter; 64 loose stl plates.

From Liverpool: 125 ise c i cisterns; 255 bales old newspaper; 167 pkgs machinery; 54 single tubes; 150 bundles y m sheets; 69 cases cottons; 58 cases cigarettes; 70 bundles iron tubes; 100 cases rolled oats; 44 cases cycles and parts; 260 cases quaker oats; 47 boxes auto storage batteries; 91 bundles cycle rims; 309 pkgs tiles; 80 drums creosote oil; 230 stl bales lubg oil; 80 coils galvd m s wire; 200 ise pneum motor car outer covers; 134 cases milk powder; 60 kegs wire nails; 142 ctn accumulators; 87 kegs lubg grease; 120 cases soap powder; 100 bundles toilet soap; 270 loose motor covers and tubes; 14000 bags soda ash; 276 drums flake caustic soda; 276 drums petal caustic soda; 51 D John formic acid; 133 drums caustic soda; 434 drums bleaching powder; 400 bags light soda ash; 40 kegs muriate of ammonia.

From Marseilles: 160 cases mineral water; 94 bags roots.

From Alexandria: 223 bales cotton.

BRITISH TRADE LOOKS UP

LONDON June 14.

British overseas trade experienced a boom in May, when the figures were not only the highest for both imports and exports for any months this year, but substantially higher than May last year

The Board of Trade returns published to-day show that imports that in May 1939, were £78,541,000 compared with 70,084,000 in April and 75,398,000 in May 1938.

The exports in May were £42,273,000 compared with 35,148,000 in April and 38,164,000 in May 1938.—Reuter.

Ministry Of Information

LONDON, June 14.

The present indications are that a Ministry of Information won't be appointed at present, but a machinery will probably be established to function on a limited scale, mainly in connection with foreign Affairs.

A Cabinet Sub-committee is considering certain aspects of the question this evening in preparation for Mr. Chamberlain's statement to-morrow.—Reuter.

U. S. A. Congress To Decide To-day About Export Subsidy

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY CONFER FOR EXPORT PREMIUM

Moderate Buying On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

BARTER NEGOTIATIONS AND UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER

BOMBAY: June 14.

The final decision on the Cotton Export Subsidy will be taken by the U. S. A. Congress to-day. In the meantime President Roosevelt conferred with Secretary of Agriculture and others with regard to export premium situation without any definite result.

Negotiations for barter sale of half a million cotton bales to England are progressing favourably and weekly weather report was unfavourable.

Cotton World is anxiously awaiting to-day's decision. The latest reports from Washington seem to render the situation more confused than ever, and it now remains to be seen what action the House of Representatives will take over the Appropriation Bill.

If the House votes in favour of parity payments to cotton growers and no export subsidy, cotton prices will decline.

Recent developments regarding the export subsidy have not thrown any light on the cotton situation as will be seen from the Washington cable:—

Congressional confrerees on the Agricultural Appropriations Bill are in a deadlock on the unbudgeted 338,000,000 dollars including funds usable for cotton export subsidy. They have directed House members to report to the House of Representatives the inability of the confrerees to agree and to obtain vote instructions from the House on this issue.

It is believed that a vigorous fight on the export subsidy is looming in the House. In the meanwhile the fear that the subsidy proposal may eventually be scrapped by Congress has caused the Farm Administration seriously to consider two alternative proposals, firstly that of fixing domestic cotton price and allowing the world price to find its own level, and secondly that of variation of processing tax by which producers would be given certificates equal to their share of the domestic market is purchased by manufacturers. The purpose of both the plans is to keep cotton from loan and to increase exports, at the same time increasing the growers' return.

Officials, however, insist that active advocacy of the export subsidy has not been abandoned by Secretary Wallace."

The New York cotton market was very steady on Tuesday. Unwanted continued rain and unfavourable crop prices from the South-West cheered the market but demand was restricted as subsidy uncertainties. The market opened steady. There was trade and in house buying with offerings light. Covered moderate local and Commission house demand developed and the session was very steady awaiting Washington developments.

At the opening July was quoted 2 points up at 9.21 and with scattered selling prices immediately declined 2 points from the opening. July was quoted 9.19 which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was improved buying and prices advanced to 9.23 which was the highest level reached at noon. Later on the market was fairly steady and finally closed at a net gain of 5 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 9.92c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton market was very steady with increased demand for near months which advanced 11 points. Distant months were also steady and closed at a rise of 6 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 9.45c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points with October 4.65. There was American selling and hedging by outsiders which met local covering but speculative interest was lacking pending the fate of the Export subsidy proposals. There was trade calling against hedging at limits otherwise the session was dull. The market closed at a rise of one point to a decline of one point. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 5.76d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was barely steady with a limited demand. Giza futures closed 1 to points down with spot cotton 8 points lower at 6.66d. per lb. Uppers futures also lost one to two points. The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet and irregular Sakels futures closed 3 points down to 4 points up and Ashmouni futures closed 1 to 8 points up

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. July Highest (12-47 p.m.)	9.29+10
N. Y. July Lowest (10-6 a.m.)	9.19
Liverpool October Highest	4.69
Liverpool October Lowest	4.64—65

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Small market. Local and New Orleans buying with some trade demand. Selling chiefly liquidation and hedging.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—Trading narrow market discounting unfavourable weekly weather report president conferred with secretary of Agriculture and others with regard to export premium situation without result good undertone.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., have received the following cable:—

Cotton 5,00,000 bales barter with England progressing favourably crop at this juncture estimated 1,15,00,000 bales. Carryover in United States will be practically in Government's hands expect eager demand for new crop.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 13.

July	9.27+08
October	8.37+05
December	8.13+06
January	8.04+06
March	7.97+08
May	7.92+09
Middling spot	9.92+03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, June 13.

July	9.30+11
October	8.48+06
December	8.24+07
Middling spot	9.45+05

NEW YORK

New York, June 13.

11 a.m. ranges.

July	9.23/9.23
October	8.36/8.36
December	8.11/8.11

Noon Call.

July	9.25
October	8.37
December	8.11

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, June 13.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	3,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	2,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool June 13.

June	5.24+01
July	5.07+01
August	4.88—01
September	4.78
October	4.65—01
November	4.56—01
December	4.56
January	4.55—01
February	4.55—01
March	4.55—01
April	4.55—01
May	4.55—01
June	4.55
Middling spot	5.75—04

10-12 a.m. quotations.

July	5.03
October	4.66

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, June 13.

GIZA 2.—	
Spot	6.66—8.
July	6.49—2.
October	6.53—2.
November	6.56—2.
January	6.60—1.
March	6.64—1.
May	6.67—1.
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.81—8.
July	5.64—2.
October	5.63—2.
November	5.64—2.
January	5.67—1.
March	5.69—2.
May	5.72—2.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, June 13.

SAKELS—	
July	11.56—3.
November	12.05+4.
ASHMOUNI—	
June	9.56+8.
August	9.63—0.
October	9.69+1.
December	9.76+1.
February	9.85+3.
April	9.91+3.
GIZA—	
July	11.45—0.
November	11.71+1.
January	11.82—1
March	11.93+1

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 12.

Broach J/A highest 175 3/4 lowest 174 3/4 closing 175 5/8

Broach A/M highest 162 1/2 lowest 161 1/2 closing 162 1/2

Oomra July highest 167 3/4 lowest 167 1/2 closing 167 3/4

Oomra D/J highest 148 lowest 147 1/2 closing 147 3/4

Bengal July highest 129 1/4 lowest 128 1/2 closing 128 1/2

Bengal D/J highest 123 lowest 122 1/2 closing 122 3/4

Night session: Broach J/A opened Rs. 175, highest Rs. 175 3/8, lowest Rs. 174 1/8, closed Rs. 174 3/8. Broach A/M. closed Rs. 161 3/8.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach July/Aug. New York July Rs. 45 1/2, Broach July/Aug Liverpool July Rs. 46 3/4.

Broach April/May New York May Rs. 29 1/2, Broach April/May Liverpool May Rs. 37 3/4.

New York Liverpool: July 69, Oct. 77, Dec. 77. Jan. 84, Mar. 91, May 96

LONDON RUBBER

London, June 13.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers 8 5/16

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 14.

Following an advance of 8 points in New York cotton futures the local market was expected to open Rs. 174-0-0 for Broach J/Aug. and Rs. 161-8-0 for Broach Apr/May. On the eve of the decision regarding the fate of the export subsidy there was more desposition to await American advices.

The local market opened steady at Rs. 174-12-0 for Broach July/Aug. and advanced to Rs. 175 on scattered buying at this level there was general selling and prices declined to Rs. 173-12-0. Broach Apr/May after opening Rs. 161-12-0 advanced to Rs. 162-0-0, declined to Rs. 161-4-0

Liverpool market was due to open unchanged but it opened one point down. In the local market there was increased selling and Broach J/A. declined to Rs. 173/6 and New Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 160/6. Later on Liverpool was one point up and there was short covering in the local market which finally closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G.—			
Broach July/Aug.	Rs.	174	2 0
Broach Apr/May		160	14 0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra July		166	4 0
Oomra D/Jan.		146	8 0
F. G. M. G.—			
Bengal July		128	4 0
Bengal D/Jan.		122	12 0

WEATHER OVER U.S.A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, June 14

Continued rains in Eastern Belt. Forecast: Entire Belt cloudy, tropical storm developments, U. S. Signal warnings hoisted in Texas Gulf Coast and Western Florida Coast.

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, June 14

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	136	133	130	127	
Punjab	136	133	130	127	
Rajputana	139	136	133	130	
Oomra No. 3	171	169	167	165	
C P No. 1	181	179	177	175	
C P No. 2	175	173	171	169	
Broach No. 2		181	179	177	175
Punjab Ame		203	201	199	197
Surat		218	216	214	212
Rajpipla		215	213	211	209
Navsari		227	225	223	221

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, June 14

Bengal Superfine	136/37
Bengal Fine	132/34
Bengal F.G.	130,31
C. P. 1	175/77
C. P 2	171/72
Arvi	172/73
Amracti	165,63
Ellichpur	171/72
Berar	168/69
Malkapur	165/67
Khandesh	162/63
Jalna/Sailu	161/63
Burwah/Sanavad	167/69
Khandwa	167/68
Mathia F.G.	137/42
Broach	181/82
Punjab 4F.	190,95
Punjab 289F.	220/25
Sindh N.T.	200/202
Ankleshwar/Jagadia	210/12
Surat	215/17
Navsari	225/27
West Coast Farm	190,95

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, June 14

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

2days.	This year	Last year
Khandesh	16 38,662	56,672
Central India	583 220,549	45,123
Barsi and Nagar	528 84,193	148,770
Hyderabad Gaorani	44 4,450	40,144
Berar	11 161,887	321,976
Central Provinces	21 38,096	78,589
Total Oomras	1,203 547,843	686,874
Dholera	2,359 261,675	121,869
N W Provinces	108 7,001	2,866
Rajputana	967 71,070	15,886
Sind Punjab	226 323,560	513,788
Broach	200 414,140	230,935
Coompta and Dharwar	2,013 115,663	48,725
Westerns Northerns	1,116 74,522	21,740
Cocoanada	98	21
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2,623	3,465
American	3,457	177,711
Egyptian African and Sudan	47 319,334	445,142
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	95	1,171
Total	8,239 2,141,017	2,360,173
Arrived by road to 8th June 1939	371,581	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 8th June

In full-pressed bales

12-6-39	This year	Last year
Europe	736 263,768	263,036
Japan and China	2,106 1,001,304	583,475
Coast Ports	33,830	55,147
Up-country by Rail	225,251	307,493
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	29,613	21,171
Total	2,842 1,550,766	1,230,328

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 13-6-39	3786000	7714000
Receipts yesterday 13-6-39	3000	5000
Exports to date 13-6-39	3345000	5621000
Stock at Ports 9-6-39	1956000	2584000
Stock at Interior Towns 9-6-39	2598000	2134000
Stock at Liverpool 9-6-39	778000	1169000
Visible Supply 9-6-39	5191000	6165000
Quantity in sight 9-6-39	9501000	9994000
Quantity out of sight 9-6-39	9057000	13278000

LONDON PRODUCE

London, June 13.

Rosario Santa Fe June sellers	19/6
Barletta Russo June sellers	22/10 1/2
South Australian June sellers	23

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 14.

Yesterday London gold prices were £0-0-1 down at £7-8-4 London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 1/6,73. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68.54 at London and 4.68.5/8 at New York. London silver prices advanced 1/16d. at 19 7/8d. for spot and forward quotation was also 1/16d up at 19 11/16d.

There was speculative selling and American traders were chief buyers. Market was quietly steady at the beginning and later it was very quiet. New York market was unchanged at 42 3/4 cts. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 6 1/2. London Bombay spot parity was Rs. 52-9-0 and London Bombay Forward parity was Rs. 52-2 1/4. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-11-0 the local market was quietly steady with a moderate business passing in silver and prices were mostly unchanged. There was slightly increased offerings in gold which weakened prices, but undertone was steady.

GOLD			
Ready		37	1 3
Ashad delivery		37	1 6
Ashad Tejimandi		0	1 6
Shrawan delivery		37	1 6
Shrawan Tejimandi		0	2 6
SILVER			
Ready		52	5 6
Ashad delivery		52	4 6
Ashad Tejimandi		0	8 0
Shrawan delivery		52	1 6
Shrawan Tejimandi		0	14 6

LONDON SILVER

London, June 13.

Spot	19 7/8
Forward	19 11/16

LONDON GOLD

London, June 13.

Gold bars fine per oz	£7/8/4

London Metals

London, June 13.

Copper	£41 16 3
Leady	£14 8 9
Spelter	£14 1 3
Tin	£222 15 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, June 14.

London Market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£41-10-0
Standard copper 3 months	£41-17-6
Electrolytic copper	£47-15-0
Bombay Market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40
Copper sheets	Rs. 49

Tone:—Weak.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, June 13

July	£12 2 6
August	£12 2 6

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, June 14

Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening		29	8 0
Highest		29	10 0
Lowest		29	6 0
Closing		29	10 0
Groundnuts August—			
Opening		32	7 0
Highest		32	8 0
Lowest		32	1 0
Closing		32	7 0
Cottonseeds Sept.—			
Opening		26	9 0
Highest		26	11 6
Lowest		26	8 9
Closing		26	11 6

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, June 13

July	47 3/8d.
October	50 5/8d.
December	52 1/2d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, June 13

July	dol 0.73 1/8
September	dol 0.73 3/4
December	dol 0.74 7/8

New York Sugar

New York, June 13

September	1.92
November	1.93
January	1.93
March	1.96

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 14

GOVT. SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	96/7
4 per cent 1960-70	111
5 per cent 1945-55	114/3
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	109/8
Bank of Hindusthan	27/4
Bank of India	142/8
Central Bank	34/4
Imperial Bank F.P.	550
Imperial Bank P.P.	377/8
Indian Overseas Bank	46/8
Reserve Bank	112/4
Union Bank	6/3
TEXTILES	
Ahmd. New Textiles	353/12
Ambica	277/8
Arun	XD210
Arvind	XD1110
Asok	XD182/8
Bharatkhand	1950
Bombay Dyeing	751/4
Buckingham and Carnatics	173
Calico	570/10
Central India	207/8
Century	207/8
Colaba	119/6
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	455
Elgin	101/14
Gokak	135
Hukumchand	169/2
Indore	37/8
Jubilee	209/6
Khatau Makanji	62/8
Kohinoor	220
Laxmi Cotton	431/4
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	78/12
Morarji	117/8
Mysore	86/14
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	188/12
Rajnur	610
Rajnagar	172/8
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	70

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 14.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	96/12
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	98/14
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	99/15
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	101/14
3 per cent 1947/55	97/2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	104
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	107/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	115
5 per cent U P Bonds	58
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	100/4
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	103/12
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	114/3
4 per cent 1953/65 Mysore	111/8
per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1972 B P T	108
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	118
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	107
6 per cent M Deb 1954	127
6 per cent K P T 1956	127

Tone:3 1/2 per cent G P Notes opened at Rs. 96/11/6 declined to Rs. 96/9/6 to-day and rallied to Rs. 96/10/6. Budli difference changed hands between 0/2/6 and 0/2/3 against short sellers.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, June 14.

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8

Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16 to Sept.

Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Aug. 1/6 1/32 Sept. May

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287 1/2

Bank's buying T T 285

Bank's buying D D 284 1/4

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,307

Bank's buying T T 1,327

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8

Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 65

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64 7/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84 1/8

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 38 nominal.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong/London 1/2 27/32 14th instant.

Shanghai/London 0/6 17/32 14th instant.

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 14th instant.

Java/London 8.79 1/4 14th instant.

New York/London 4.68.55 13th instant

London/New York 4.68.54 13th instant

London/Paris 176.7/8 13th instant.

London/Italy 83.07 13th instant.

London/Belgium 27.58 13th instant.

London/Switzerland 20.77 13th instant

London/Berlin 11.68 13th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.41 13th instant

London/Amsterdam 8.81 1/2 13th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £7-8-4 13th instant.

Silver London Ready 19 7/8 13th instant.

Silver London Forward 19 11/16 13th instant.

Silver New York Ready 43 13th instant

London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 13th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 13th instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 1 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Very Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 13.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	73 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	86
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	98 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	103 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	107
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	108 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	105
3 per cent 1949/52	96 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	67 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	94 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	107 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary Steady	37/6

Sholapur	2725
Simplex	71/4
Swadeshi	205
Vishnu	1032/8
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord.	1450
Tata Hydro Ord.	151/14
Tata Power Ord.	1283/12
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	151/4
Ajmer Electrics	11/8
Amalgamated	10/4
Bombay Suburban	151/4
Bombay Tram	129/8
Surat Electrics	147/8
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	147/8
Associated Cements	756
Belapur	176/14
Bombay Burma New	172/8
Bombay Burma Old	437/8
Bombay Steam	247/8
Bombay Telephone	89
Br. B. Petrol	3/15/6
Burma Corporation	5/12
Dalmia Cement	12
Indian Bleaching	92/8
Industrial Investment Tr.	44/8
Indian Radio Ord.	350
Indian Radio Defd.	340
Indian Copper	1/11
Indian Iron	24/14
Mysore Sugar	31/4
Port Canning	12/4
Premier Construction	71/8
Rohtas Industries	22/11
Scindia Steam	18
Shivrajpur	37
Tata Oil	38/8
Tata Steel Ordy.	286
Tata Steel Defd	1367/8
Bengal Steel Corpn.	12/13
JUTES.	
Birla Jute	15/8
Howrah	53/14
Hukumchand	5
Kamarhatty	495
Kankinarrah	374
Lawrence	335
Reliance	57/8

General Professional Realising In Shares

TATA STEEL SHARES RECORD SHARP DECLINE

Cotton Mill Shares Weaken & Cements Are Quiet

BOMBAY: June 14.

The local Share Bazar re-opened to-day after the Settlement and the market was steady at the opening, but after scattered buying, there developed general selling in all forward scrips and prices registered a sharp decline. There was persistent selling from Professional quarters and the market was in an uncertain mood.

To-day's decline was influenced by reports of some unfavourable development in the European political situation, but such developments cannot have so quick effect. It appears that recently the market seemed to show good undertone with signs of confidence, but some of the Bazar Operators being on the short side, are making attempts to force liquidation and in this attempt to-day was the fourth day of a continuous decline.

Naturally weak holders were found in an anxious state of mind as professionals were reported realising profits. But judging the situation as it stands at present, we do not look for any material decline in prices.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was quiet with a limited turnover and U. S. Steel shares closed 1/8 down at dols. 47-7/8, while Anaconda Coppers lost 5/8 at dols. 24 and General Motors closed half a dollar down at dols. 44-1/4. U. S. Steel activity is reported 53.1 per cent. against 54.2 per cent. in the preceding week.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,417 and advanced to Rs. 1,422 on scattered buying. At this level there appeared general selling and prices declined to Rs. 1,390, where the market steadied, but persistent selling throughout the session, depressed prices to Rs. 1,367-8 and closed at Rs. 1,375. There was increased selling in Cotton Mill shares which weakened prices and Cements were also quietly steady.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, June 14.

100	Ahmed. Advance	255 0
100	BOM. DYEING	751 4
100	CENTURY	207 8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	208 0
100	COLABA	119 8
100	Coorla	83 2
250	David	25 0
250	Dawn	285 0
1	E D. Sassoon	0 4 6
100	Finlay	91 0
100	GOKAK	136 0
1,000	Hindustan	1675 0
100	Indore	36 4
100	Khatau	82 12
100	KOHINOOR	220 0
200	Laxmi	430 0
250	Madras United	25 0
100	MORARJI	117 8
250	Model	42 0
50	MYSORE	87 4
100	NEW GREAT	189 0
100	Osmanshahi	41 0
100	PHOENIX	205 0
25	Sassoon Silk	67 8
1,000	Sholapur	2,725 0
50	SIMPLEX	71 8
1,000	SWADESHI	205 0
100	SWAN	86 0
500	Vishnu	1032 8
1,000	Westerns	860 0
	BANKS	
50-1000	Baroda	109 0
25-500	CENTRAL	34 4
500	Imperial	1,550 0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	377 8
50-100	India	142 8
100	Reserve Bank	112 4
5	Union	6 3
	CEMENTS	
500	Associated	136 4
	INSURANCE	
100	Empire	660 0
15-100	Jupiter	13 0
20	Mercantile	53 8
17-75	New India	39 0
200	Oriental	4,350 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 7 6
	ELECTRIC	
100	And. Old	145 10
10	Amalgamated	12 0
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1450 0
10	Ajmer	11 4
50	BOMBAY TRAM	129 4
100	Bombay Suburban	151 4
10	Broach	10 4
100	Karachi	191 0
100	Poona	190 0
100	Surat	149 6
100	TATA HYDRO	152 0
1,000	TATA POWERS	1283 12
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	995 0
100	C. Province	101 0
100	Dh Baramati	101 8
100	Gujarat	100 4
100	Mandra Bhon	100 8
100	Pachora Jamner	87 0
100	Sara Serajganj	102 0
500	Tapti Valley	770 0
	MININGS	
9	Burma Corp	5 12
2sh	Indian Copper	1 11
2sh	Indian Iron	25 0
10	Shivrajpur	37 0
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS	1,375 0
15	TATA STEEL ORD.	287 8
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	ALCOCK	348 0
10	Air Services	7 12
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	177 8
200	Bombay Safe Dep	740 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	248 0
125	B. BURMA	487 8
50	B BURMA CONT.	172 8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 15 9
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	89 0
100	IND. BLEACHING	93 0
50	Ind Invest. Trust	44 8
100	I. Radio Defd.	345 0
100	I Radio Ord.	350 0
100	Port Canning	71 12
30	Premier Con.	18 0
10	Scindia	18 0
25	Tata Oil Mil (nil)	38 4
	PREFERENCE	
5-1/2	p.c. Amalgamated (T.F.)	106 0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,446 4
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	295 0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	79 0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555 0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	105 0
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	96 12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 14.

Bombay Dyeing (767/8) 770 762 757 758 752 756 752 751

Century (212/8) 214 212 209 208 207/8

Central India (210/8) 212 210 209 208

Kohinoor (223) 224 220 219 220 219/8

New Great (193) 191 191 190 189

Simplex (72/12) 73 71/8 72 71/8

Swadeshi (208) 210 211 205 204 205

Associated Cement (136/8) 139 137/8 138 136/12 137 136/4

Andhra (1457/8) 1457 1456

Tram. Ord. (130) 130 129/4

Tata Hydro (153) 153 152

Tata Power (1378/12) 1307 1300 1305 1299 1287 1283

T. Steel Dfd. (1437/8) 1417 1422 1407 1390 1392 1380 1383 1377 1367 1375

T. Steel Ord (292) 295 293 291 292 290 291 288 285/8 287/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (160) 160/4 159

Bellapur (179/8 179 178 177

B. Steam (246) 259 248 249 248

B. Burma (496) 501 496 490 492 486 487/8

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 13.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
American Power and Light Common	5
Electric Power and Light 7 p.c. Pfd	2/
American Water Works and Elec. dol 6 Pfd.	57
Electric Bond and Share Common	8 1/8
Electric Bond and Share 5 p.c. Pfd	99
American Telephone and Telegraph	167 1/2
Western Union Telegraph	20 1/2
New York Central R.R.	14 1/2
Great Northern Pfd.	22
Liggette Myers B.	107
Gillette Safety Razor 5 p.c. Pfd	51
Union Carbon and Carbide	80 1/4
Amrex Corporation	24
Texas Corporation	38 5/8
Guaranty Trust	274
United States Steel	47 7/8
Bethlehem Steel	57
Crucible Steel	33
Republic Steel	16
United States Smelting	51
Ludlum Steel	17
Int. Nickel of Canada	48 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	24
General Motors	44 1/4
Chrysler Motors	70
American Radiator	12
General Electric	35 3/4
Lockheeds	27
Socony	11 3/4
Consolidated Oil	7 3/4
National City Bank of New York	25 3/4

Turnover 525,000 shares. Market likely to improve. Steel production 53.1 against 54.2 p.c. last week. U.S. Steel corporation shipped in May 723165 tons of finished steel.

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 14

Yarn No. 6 1/2s June 100 August 100 October 101

Yarn No. 10 1/2s June 113 August 113 October 114

Yarn No. 20 1/2s June 142 August 143 October 144

Yarn No. 40s June 218 August 218 October 218

Produce Receipts

Bombay, June 12

Wheat	23,919 cwts.
Linseed	8,262 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	129 cwts.
Gingelyseed	93 cwts.
Groundnuts	4,867 cwts.
Castorseed	978 cwts.
Rice	409 cwts.
Myrabollams	3,035 cwts.
Cottonseed	1,314 cwts.
Mowraseed	105 cwts.
Gram	93 cwts.
Joowar	290 cwts.
Bajree	414 cwts.

7	p.c. Tata Hydro	144 1
7½	p. c. Tata Power	1547 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	207 8
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	161 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	655 0
	DEBENTURES	
3-3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	101 12
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105 10
7	p.c. Bombay Telephone	50 12
7	p.c Sholapur	78 2
8	p.c Tata Hydro	105 8

(Capital letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1939

Retrograde In Spirit And Dilatory In Effect

No Real Proposal For Increase In Indianization

DRAWBACKS OF OGILVIE SCHEME: ITS ACCEPTANCE IN PRESENT FORM DOUBTFUL

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, June 14.

Confirmation is now available for the forecast of the Ogilvie Scheme of Army Indianisation. A detailed note is now in the hands of the members who are engaged in examining its implications. I gather from talks that the first reactions are hardly favourable to the scheme which is generally regarded as retrograde in spirit—rather than "revolutionary" as claimed by Ogilvie—and dilatory in actual effect. The proposed scheme contains no proposal for a real increase in the number of cadets to be recruited every year. All that it seeks to provide is that the system followed at Osbourne for the British Navy should be introduced in India and that parents should be encouraged to determine the Army as career for their children at an early age. Preference is to be given to boys trained at Military Schools from the early age of ten. It is proposed to expand the Royal Military College so that it may become the main source of supply for Military Academy. The College itself will be fed by Military Schools like King George's Military School. The age of entrance for schools will be ten and for college fourteen. The cadets for the Academy will also be drawn from the U.T.C., Auxiliary and Territorial Forces, Public Schools, etc. The course at the College is for four years at the end of which there will be an examination by the Service Commission. It is estimated that reorganisation of the schools will cost rupees one and a half lakhs the reorganisation of the College will require a similar sum, while that of the Academy will be over three lakhs. It is understood that the vacancies reserved at the Academy for boys other than from the Military College will be about fifteen only with the age limit between eighteen and twenty. Considered from the point of view of increasing pace of Indianisation the present scheme is so disappointing that it is very doubtful whether a majority of the Committee as now constituted will ever accept it in its present form; but much depends on the attitude of nominated Legislators like Sir A. P. Patro, Sir M. Yakub and others.

ALL-INDIA RADICAL CONFERENCE

To Be Held At Poona On June 27 and 28

POONA, June 13.

An All-India Conference of Radical Congressmen will be held at Poona on June 27 and 28, at which Mr. M. N. Roy will preside, and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose will be requested to inaugurate the conference.

This decision was arrived at at a meeting of Radical Congressmen under the auspices of the League of Radical Congressmen held this evening. The meeting further formed a Reception Committee for the conference, with Barrister, V. N. Tarkunde as Chairman, Mr. Shantaram Khale as General Secretary and Mr. Kanaklal Munoth and Mr. S. B. Dalvi as Joint Secretaries, and twenty other members.—A. P

PATNA WATER WORKS UNION HOLDS OUT THREAT OF STRIKE

PATNA, June 14.

A decision to serve a notice of strike, giving two weeks' time under the Indian Trade Disputes Act, on the Patna Water Works Committee and the Public Health Circle was taken last evening at a general meeting of the Patna Water Works Union. Mr. Viswanath Sahay Varma, President of the Union, presided.

The delay in giving effect to a resolution unanimously passed by the Joint Water Works Committee to make the work charged to establishment permanent and to allow certain other privileges to the workers appears to have prompted the Union to resort to this course.—United Press.

POLITICAL AGENT AND WIFE DROWNED

PESHAWAR, June 11.

A drowning tragedy is reported from Gilgit (Kashmir) in which Major I. A. N. Galbraith, Political Agent, Gilgit and his wife lost their lives yesterday at Nammal, 15 miles below Gilgit while crossing the Indus in boat. The boat, it is stated, capsized in midstream.

They leave behind three children.—United Press.

BUCHAREST, June 13.—Government have ordered over fifty bombers and chaser planes from German firm at the cost of about five-and a half million sterling.—Reuter

Grand Trunk Express which met with disaster at about 2 miles from Nagpur on 12-6-39 on its way to Delhi.
Photo shows a four-wheeler wagon attached near the engine turned upside down

Princes Really Bargaining For Better Terms

Bombay Conference Pronouncement Not Final

Impossible To Gain Advantages Of Federation Without Making Sacrifices, Opines "Times"

LONDON: June 14.

The pronouncement by the Conference of Princes in Bombay appears to have disappointed some expectations, says "The Times"; but there is no reason to regard it as final, for they have six weeks in which to give official individual decisions for or against the acceptance of the Imperial Government's terms.

The fact that the Conference recorded belief that Government could not intend to close the door on Federation more than suggests that the representatives of the States intend to leave it open and that they are really bargaining for better terms before committing themselves finally to acceptance or rejection of the offer.

"The Times" concludes by adding that in India, as in Europe, a broad view is proof of statesmanship and a broad view comprises and comprehends the necessity that India should present a united front to a sadly disunited world.

The objections to the revised draft of the Instrument of Accession fall under two heads. Firstly, the Princes do not consider that it protects their treaty rights adequately. But although the Princes' demands for stronger legal safeguards for their acknowledged rights are comprehensible enough, they will do well to recognise that the good faith of British Government is better protection than any legal formula. Other objections deal with what many Princes regard as an excessive extension of federal authority and jurisdiction notably in financial matters.

CAREFUL CONSIDERATION OF "PATENT INJUSTICE"

All that need be said at present is that any cases where the operation of reforms causes patent injustice to any State will naturally be given careful consideration. At the same time it must be emphasised that the Princes cannot expect to obtain advantages of entering Indian Federation without making some sacrifices in jurisdiction and to a lesser decree in revenue. They certainly cannot complain of under-representation in the proposed Federal Parliament. They will obtain a "weightage" amounting to 40 per cent of the seats in the Council and not far short of one-third of those in the Assembly, which will give them opportunities of influencing All-India legislation which are denied to them now.

Wider careers will be open to their own and their subjects talents. They will be secured against danger of political disunion which, it is imperative, India should avoid at this anxious period of her history. They still have ample time to change their minds. Individual Princes for whose views the Imperial Government have asked may be better able than the Conference to weigh the advantages of acceptance of Federation against the disadvantages of rejection.

It is also fair criticism of the attitude of the Bombay Conference to say that it seems to represent the particular demand of individual rulers.—Reuter.

MINISTERS' COMMITTEE ENLARGED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Standing Committee of Ministers met at the Taj, to-day. It is understood that the Committee addressed itself to the work of drafting a model letter for the guidance of Princes in replying to the letter of the Viceroy in forwarding the Revised Draft of Instrument of Accession.

It appears that the Viceroy sent in January last the Revised Draft of the Instrument of Accession with a covering letter to every individual ruler of States.

It is learnt that the Standing Committee of Ministers has been enlarged by including ten more Ministers to make it more representative.

Gwalior Reforms

Elected Majority In Legislatures: Fundamental Rights Guaranteed

COMMITTEE SET UP TO INVESTIGATE FRANCHISE QUESTION

Enfranchisement Upto 20 P. C. Of Adult Population: Rights Of Praja Sabha Defined

GWALIOR, June 14.

THE Maharaja of Gwalior at a darbar this morning announced important constitutional reforms which he said were intended to make the administration responsive to the growing political consciousness of the people to enable the people to attain progressive realisation of their legitimate aspirations through peaceful and constitutional means by the healthy process of natural organic growth in keeping with their economic and political development.

The reforms were announced in the course of a proclamation which first laid down the following fundamental rights:—

(1) Liberty of speech and Liberty of the press,

(2) Liberty of conscience (freedom of religion, which has always remained the guiding principle of Scindia's Government from time immemorial).

(3) Liberty of association.

The Majlis-i-Am and the Majlis-i-Kanoon, the two existing assemblies, are to be replaced by two Houses of legislature to be known as the Praja Sabha and the Samant Sabha, each with a normal life of three years.

The Praja Sabha, the lower House, is to have a membership of 85 out of whom 50 members will be duly elected and 35 including not less than 15 officials will be nominated.

The proclamation prescribes direct election to both Houses of the legislature and announce the consitution of a franchise committee to delimit rural, urban, vocational and institutional constituencies "so as to spread the franchise as wide as the present stage of advancement of the people would justify and which would enable the enfranchisement upto 20 per cent. of the adult population."

The Praja Sabha will have the right to ask interpellations, pass resolutions, initiate legislation and discuss the main heads of the budget but will have excluded from its purview subjects like the ruler, his family and the household and the privy purse, foreign and political affairs, the army ecclesiastical departments and the Constitution.

The Samant Sabha, or the upper house, will have a membership of 40 half elected and half nominated.

The reserve powers of the Ruler will include amendments, suspensions and repeal of the constitution, vetoing of any act of the legislature, passing any emergency legislation and certifying any bill.

"It is our desire," continues the Proclamation, "in course of time and in the light of experience gained or acquired, to provide for opportunities of increasing association of the people with the administration of the state by appointing a minister from among the members of the Praja Sabha who will be put in executive charge of certain branches of the administration."

The Proclamation concluded: "Constitutions cannot be made to order: they have to grow, conventions and traditions have to be established; and for ensuring a healthy and sturdy growth we rely on the loyalty and goodwill of our people and ultimately on the grace of the Divine Providence whose merciful aid we humbly invoke on this historic occasion."

A notification issued along with the Proclamation announces the opening of a Public Relations Office, in charge of Public Relations officer under the Foreign and Political Minister, to serve a medium through which responsible people organised in properly constituted bodies will be able to present all constructive ideas and scheme in the interests and for the benefit of the people.—A. P.

Adjournment Motion In Bengal Council Ruled Out

CALCUTTA, June 14.

The adjournment motion tabled by Mr. Lalit Das (Congress) in the Bengal Legislative Council, which met this morning to discuss the assault made on Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, a former Minister and Leader of the Krishak-Proja Party in the Bengal Assembly, while addressing an election meeting at Dacca, was ruled out by the President on the ground that Government were not directly responsible for the alleged incident.—United Press.

MUNICIPAL BOARD MEMBER ASKED TO EXPLAIN

Disciplinary Action By Allahabad Congress Committee

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, June 14.

Mr. Shahid Fakhiri, President, City Congress Committee, called for an explanation from Mr. Beniprasad Agrawala, a member of the Allahabad Municipal Board, of his recent defection from the Congress Party in the Municipal Board.

Mr. Fakhri further informed Mr. Agrawalla that pending disposal of his case, Mr. Agrawala has been suspended from membership on the Katra Ward Congress Committee and the treasurership of the same Committee. He been ordered not to participate in any meeting of that Ward Committee.

It may be recalled that owing to the defection of some members of the Congress Party in the Municipal Board the Party suffered a serious defeat in the elections to the Committees of the Board recently. The Congress Party which was in a majority was itself reduced to a minority.

CHARLIE CHAN

WAITING AT THE WOODEN BRIDGE FOR THE MAN WHO HAS BEEN TRESPASSING ON JIM HEDRIN'S PROPERTY, CHAN, KIRK AND ROGER CRANE SUDDENLY HEAR HORSES HOOFS....
HAIE! SOMEONE COMES!
IT'S TONY POWERS!
UNAWARE OF THE THREE MEN HIDING BEHIND THE ROCKS, TONY STARTS TO CROSS THE BRIDGE....
THAT SNEAKING DUDE! I'LL GET HIM RIGHT NOW!
STOP! DO NOT SHOOT! PROOF OF GUILT IS STILL UNCERTAIN, LIKE WEATHER FOR TOMORROW! SITUATION IS MORE SERIOUS IF YOU ADD MURDER TO ALREADY LONG LIST OF CASUALTIES!
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Alfred Andriola

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press. Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.